Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXVI NO. 21 BOMBAY: MAY 22, 1938. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

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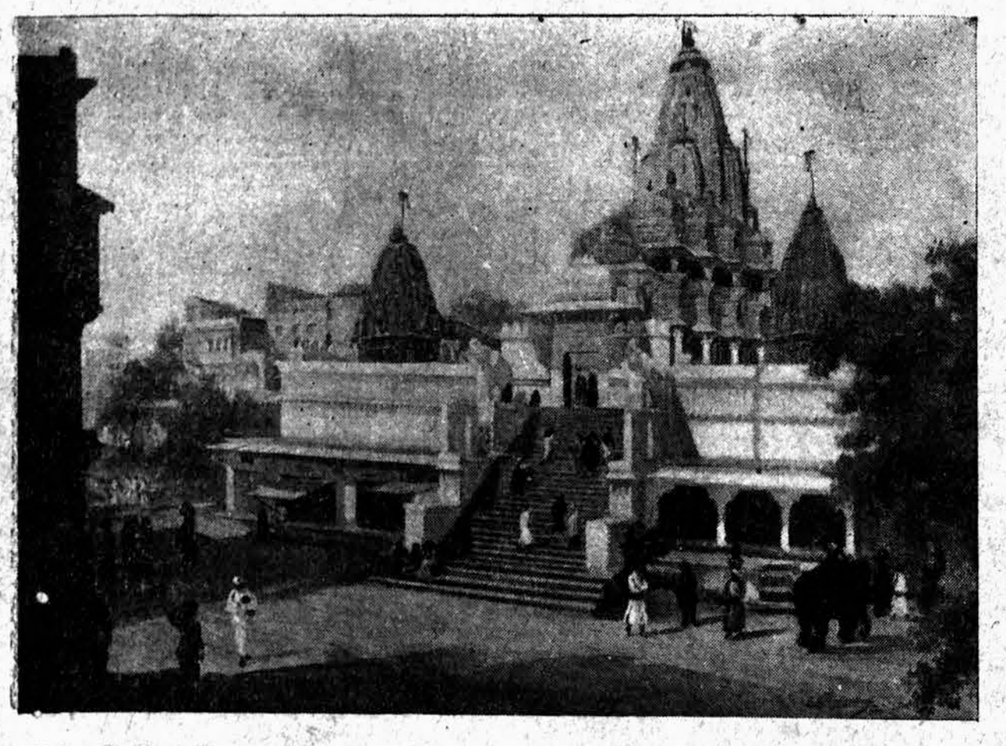
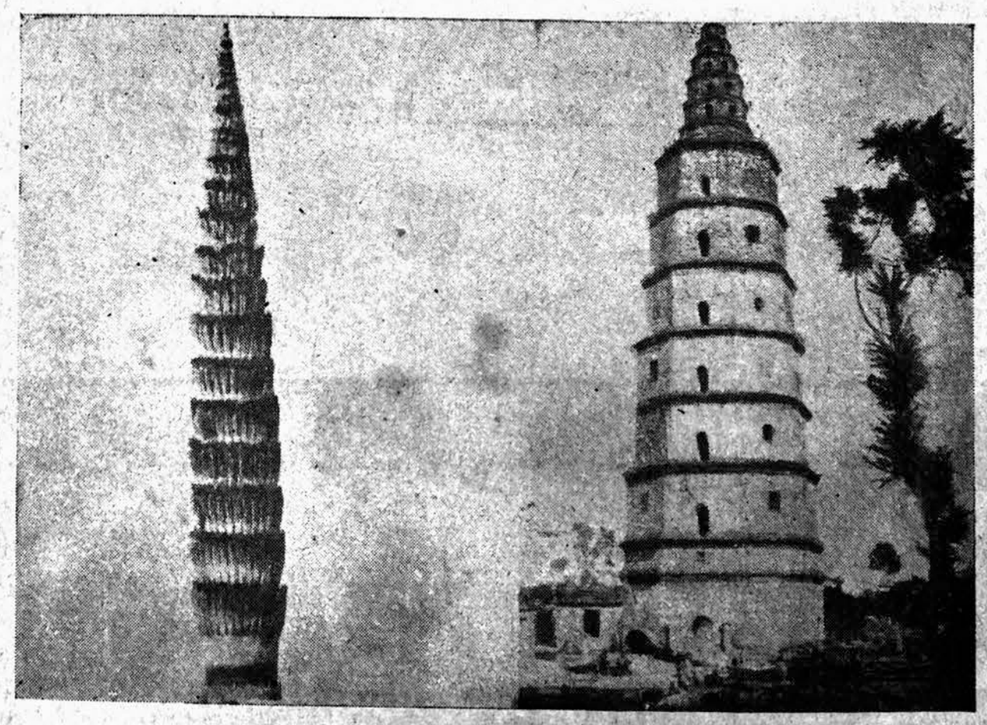
HARMONY

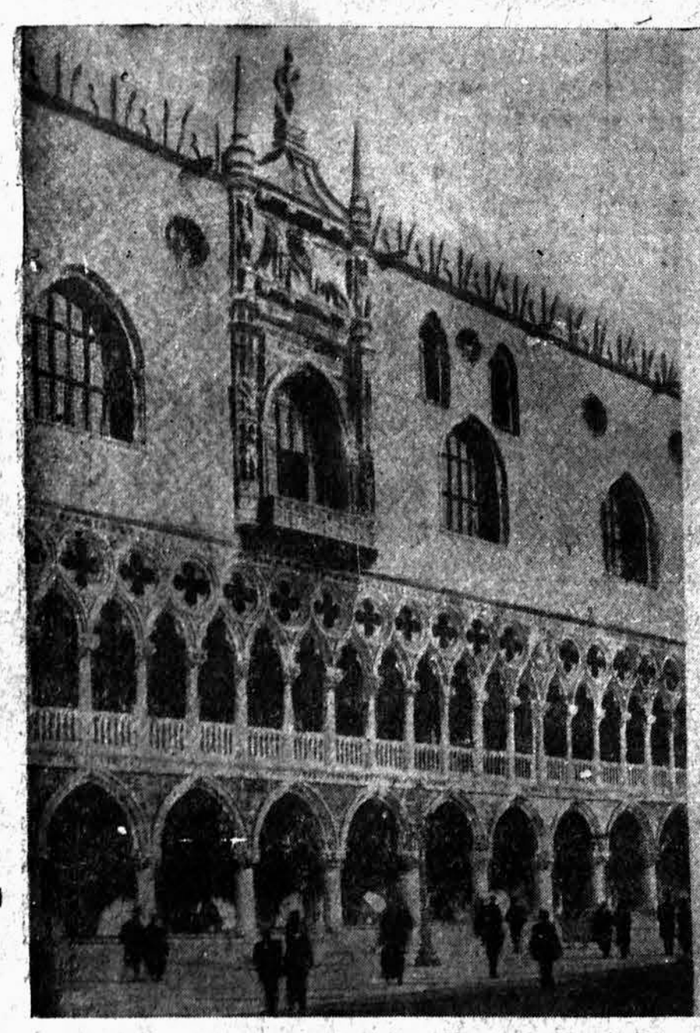
—M. G. Sampat



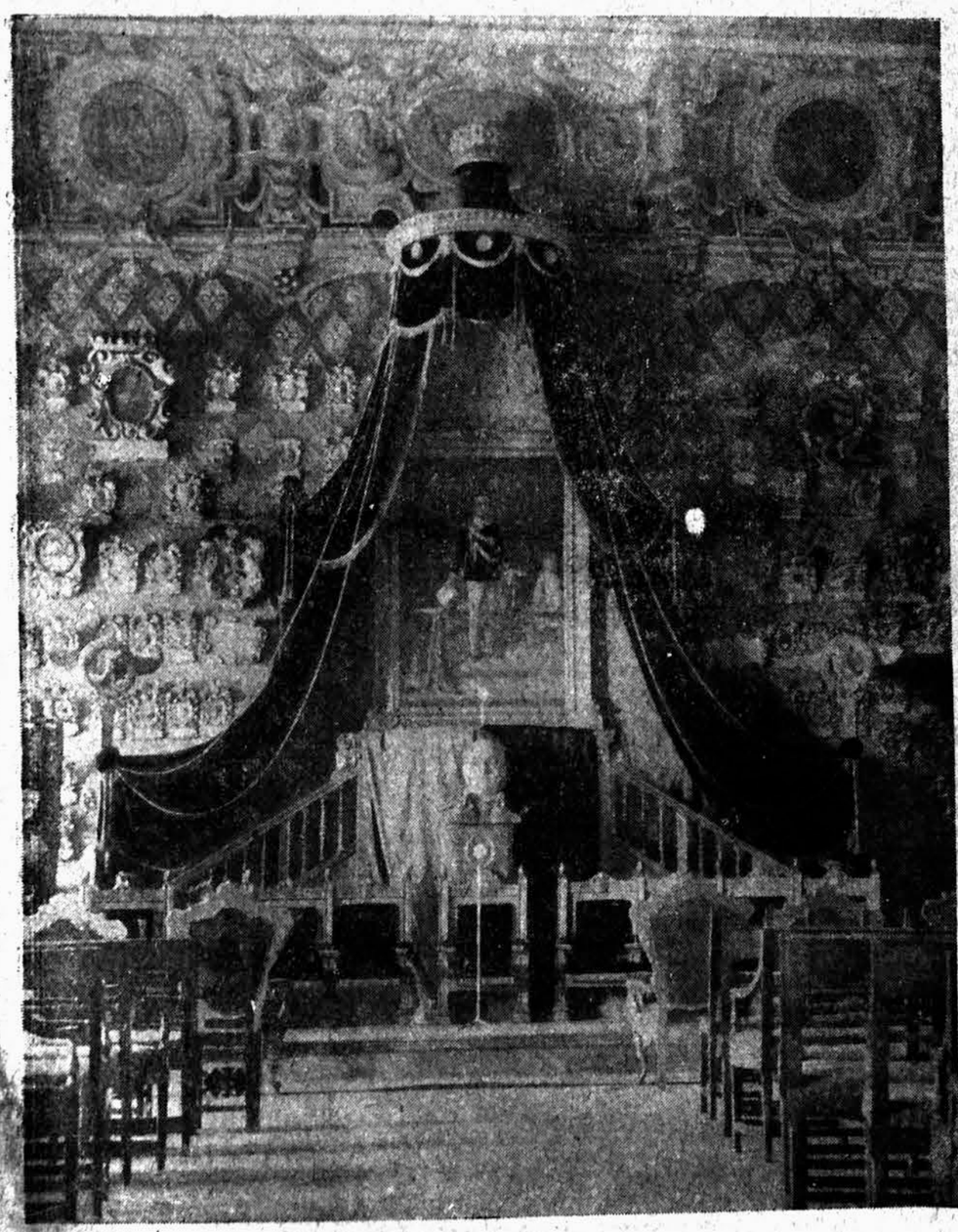
"Jagadish Temple at Udaipur"—A reproduction from the painting by S. G. Thalur Singh, State Artist of Udaipur.



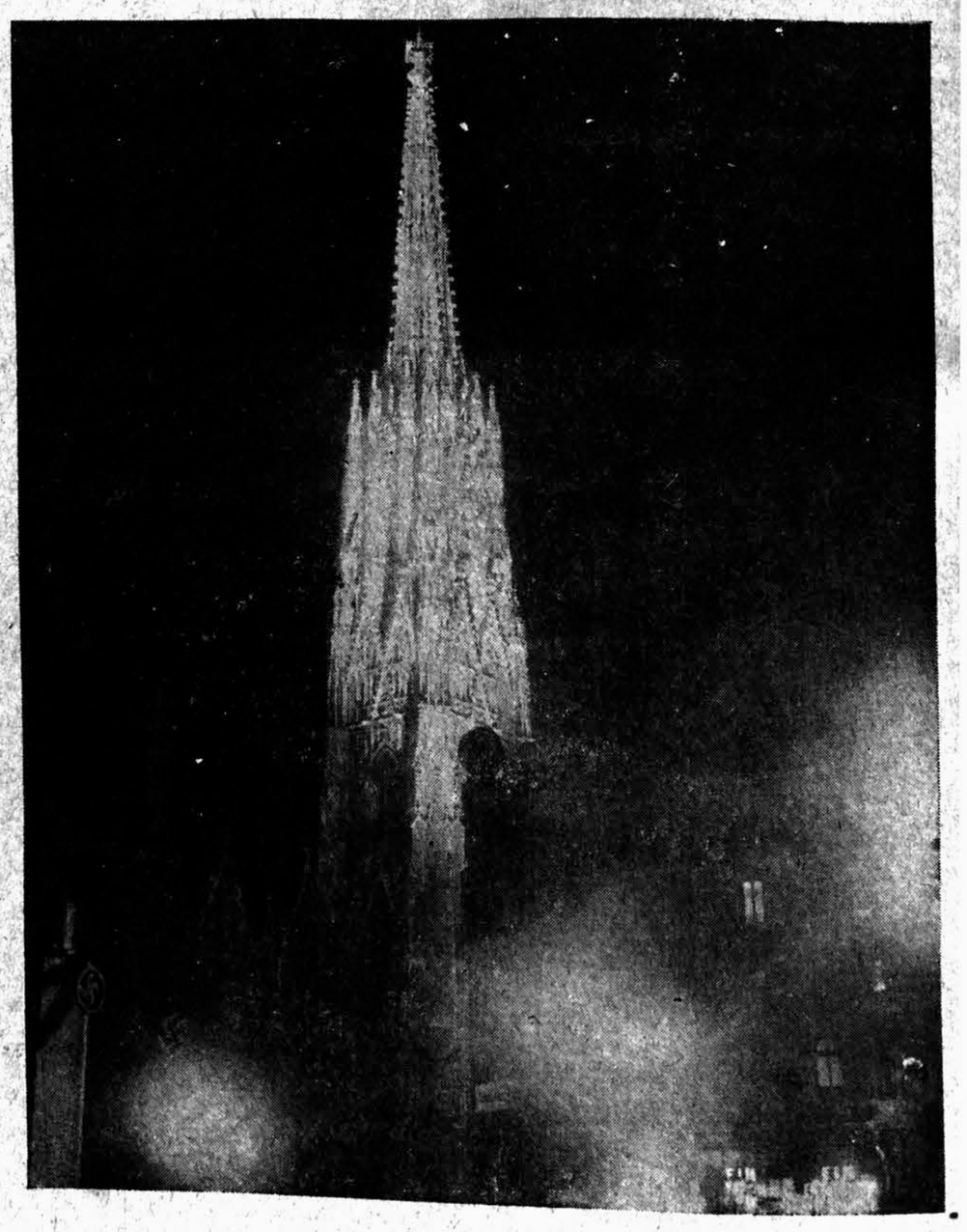
The T'ienning Pagoda near Peking, a marvel of Chinese architecture, owes its existence to the study of Shave Grass, (equisetun macimum).



STEALING ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS FROM NATURE: These bizarre arabesques which are on the Ducal Palace at Venice show the curled leaves of the Cleft-leaf Weberkarde Diste: Dipsacus lacimiatus.



The rector's pulpit in The Hall in Padua, Italy's most Ancient University Town, is now decorated with the images of the Italian Emperor and the Duke.



Vienna in Festival Role: A view of the flood-lighted steeple of the famous Viennese Cathedral "The Stephansdom."

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Post Box 322
Telephone No. 22037

Telegrams: "Chronicle"
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MAY 22, 1938.

Thingyan-

Burmese New Year And Water Festival

By A. K. MEHTA.

On the 13th and 14th of April the Burmese people all over Burma celebrated the water-festival of Thingyan in connection with the Burmese New Year, which falls in the month of Tagu, corresponding to March-April. The water-festival is held every year at the end of the hot season and on the eve of the rainy season and is a sort of formal invitation to the rains. With their characteristic improvidence, the people indulge in an orgy of water-throwing and spend tons and tons of water at a time when there is the greatest likelihood of a water-shortage if the rains are delayed a little. But the feast of fun and frolic that accompanies the water-throwing and the gusto and gay abandon with which men, women and children—rich and poor—give themselves up whole-heartedly enjoyment, jollity and innocent mischief, is a sight for the gods to see.

The beginning of the New Year is always announced by firing a cannon; and the Burmese assert that at this moment a great 'Nat' (spirit) descends among them, for they believe that every year has its tutelary 'Nat'. The connection between the New Year and the water-festival is difficult to trace. I asked several well-informed people to enlighten me on this point, but I could not get any satisfactory explanation. The people here believe in enjoying life. They hardly bother about the whys and the wherefores and who is worried about some silly origin which has no connection with the water-festival as it is celebrated now, anyway?

Origin Of The Festival

I have been successful however, in gathering a couple of theories about the origin of the water-festival. According to one theory, the origin of the water-feast may be traced to the founding of a city called Devadaha in Oudh. In ancient times, the princes of a neighbouring kingdom used to enjoy a bath in the month of Tagu in a great lake near which arose the city of Devadaha. Hence the mass-bathing every year in the month of Tagu.

According to another account, King Narathihapathi, who fled from the Chinese, used to take his queens and concubines to the river-side through a subterranean passage to enjoy bath there in the month of Tagu every year.

Whatever may be the origin of the custom of water-throwing, Thingyan is to-day a national festival when men, women and children, old and young, rich and poor, join in mirth and ribaldry and enjoy themselves to their hearts' content. The Burmese have an enviable capacity for enjoying life—Indians look upon enjoyment as something akin to sin. But here in Burma, the pursuit of happiness is taken as a matter of course. The absence of all sorts of silly complexes, customs and conventions that main and shatter the life of Indian women is of course, the biggest factor that enables Burmese men and women to mix as equals and friends in the enjoyment of simple pleasures and innocent merry-making. Free from the warping and corrupting influence of purdah system, segregation of women and the consequent inferiority complex under which Indian women suffer, the Burmese women have a healthy and normal outlook on life and their zest for life is something unique in Eastern women.

Respectable girls of nigh families think nothing of going about the streets in lorries singing songs and throwing water at pedestrians and getting wet to the skin to themselves. They just let themselves go for the two days of Thingyan.

No Resemblance To Holi

Thingyan cannot be compared with our Holi—one remarkable fact is that while Holi is accompanied by orgies of obscene badinage and rowdyism, there is no such thing in Thingyan. Obscene language is a sort of safety valve opened once a year to give free scope to the pent up instincts under repression. But, in Burma there is no suppression of normal instincts and healthy appetites, and so, there is no need to indulge in obscenities once a year. Then also, in Thingyan there is no dilly-dallying with a pinch of coloured powder or a spray of coloured water that we do in Holi. Here you are deluged under a niagara of pure water with the help of big water-hoses and fire-hydrants.

Nobody is spared these splashings on the two days of the festival. Even utter strangers peacefully going about their business get a drenching. In Rangoon proper, usually the Chinese and Indians are spared, though in the districts all nationalities good-naturedly participate in the national festival. Even Anglo-Burmans and Anglo-Indians take part in water-throwing.

Every passing train, trolley or bus is attacked with water. Very often barricades are erected on the streets so that every passing car has got to stop and the occupants have to get a compulsory bath. Sometimes scented water is used while some people use tepid water. But, when you unexpectedly get a dash of ice cold water, you begin to understand the terrors of the "third degree".

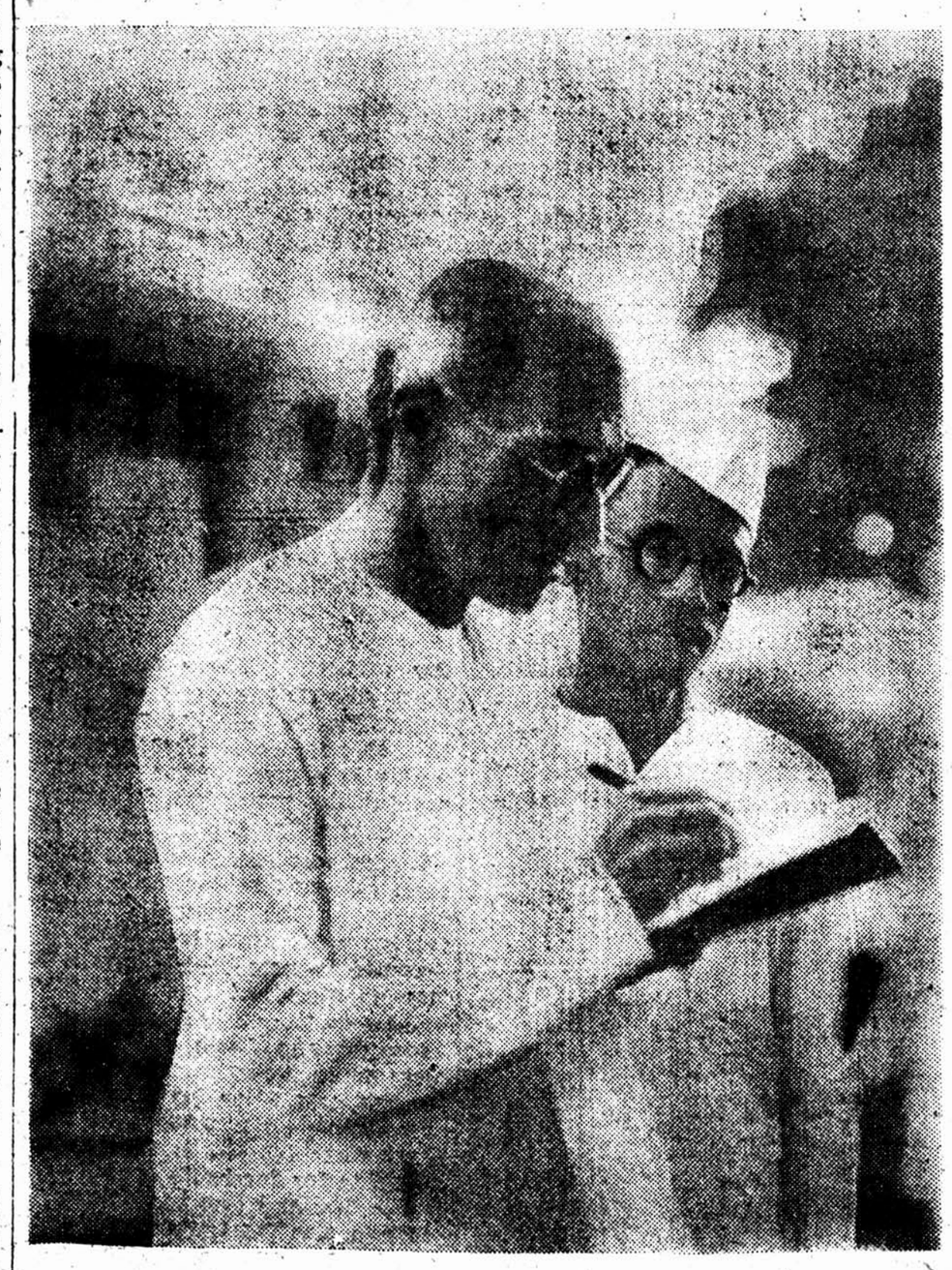
The streets are converted into battle-fields and men and women, wet to the skin, stand in groups and batches armed with small and big syringes, buckets and metal bowls which can easily be filled with water and emptied at unwary pedestrians. Booths are erected at certain distances along all the roads, where the more enthusiastic men and women of the locality stay on duty the whole day long. There is no change of shifts, no relief parties, no rest, intervals. From morning till evening the fighting goes on continuously. Near the booth are placed tanks, drums and vats of water which are continuously being refilled. At many places hand-pumps are temporarily fixed to replenish the stock of water. Fire hydrants and public water-taps by the road-side are continuously at work. The municipality also co-operates so that for these two days at least there should be no complaint of water-shortage.

These are the stationary forces. There is another variety, which goes out in cars and buses and makes a round of all the booths in the city. All the flotsam and jetsam from the repairing garages are requisitioned, because good cars would be ruined under the deluge of water and under the weight of the dancing occupants. Baby Austins are known to have accommodated fifteen persons. Of course, buses and trucks easily accommodate about forty persons. Most of the cars are decorated—some in a grotesque fashion, others in a picturesque manner. Of course, businessmen do not miss this opportunity to advertise their wares and cars are converted to look like the products they want to advertise. Dairies put huge milk bottles in trucks, Bakeries convert their cars into huge buns or cakes. Tobacco companies put outside cigarettes and cigars in their trucks and so on. Some cars are decorated to look like pagodas, some like 'sampans' or small native boats, some like Buddhist monasteries. Some contain large golden peacocks (the national emblem of Burma).

Procession Of Decorated Cars

On the evening of the second day of the festival, all these decorated cars went round the city in a procession and prizes were awarded to the best decorated car. Men and women dressed like angels or devils or like the traditional Burmese kings with their golden pagoda-shaped crowns and in various picturesque costumes stood on top of the trucks, all the time singing, dancing and gesticulating. Some of them carried water to drench the pedestrians. But, most of them were content to stop near some booth and passively allow themselves to be completely drenched while they went on singing and dancing. After having engaged in a hand-to-hand skirmish with liquid arms for about five minutes at one booth, the car went on to another booth, and the

(Continued On Page 50)



Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras, yeilds to the importunities of an autograph hunter in Bombay.

Indian Magistrate Adjudicated Bankrupt

—On Wife's Application

Mrs. Lucas.

Legal actions between a man and his wife which have cost nearly £4,000 in the past three years resulted in the husband being adjudicated bankrupt, on his wife's application.

The husband was thirty-three-year-old Indian district magistrate, Lionel John Lucas, of Russian and Armenian extraction. His wife's name is Anita Florencia. She lives in Hampstead.

They faced each other for nearly an hour in a little room in the Official Receiver's office in Russell-square, W.C., (London) but not a word or a glance passed between them, says the "Daily Express".

Another creditor represented was Mr. Edward Clark Daniels, of Hendon, whom Mr. Lucas had unsuccessfully cited as co-respondent in a divorce action he brought in He was then ordered to pay his wife's and Mr. Daniels's costs.

QUIET VOICE

He appealed and lost again. Mrs. Lucas proved his debt to her at £828 12s. 3d., Mr. Daniels proved his at £195.

Mr. Lucas's total liabilities were £2,842 his assets £30. He made a tentative offer of 5s. in the pound.

From the other end of the table came the quiet voice of Mrs. Lucas: "I ask that Mr. Lucas be adjudicated a bankrupt. I will not accept 5s. in the pound," she said.

Swiftly came the reply from her husband: "The offer, such as it was is withdrawn."

At one point the official receiver remarked: "There is, unfortunately, a great deal of feeling in this case."

Finally, Mr. Lucas said: "I am prepared now to consent to an adjudication in bankruptcy." A few minutes later, after his wife had stepped into a taxi, he walked out alone, hands in pockets, jingling four silver coins and a few coppers—"All the money I have left in the world," he said to me.

3-YEAR BATTLE

Wearing a brown tweed jacket, grey flannel trousers, proke-pie hat, tie and cuff-links in the colours of St. John's College, Oxford, Lionel Lucas talked to me in a Holborn hotel lounge, over a cup of coffee, of his three years' legal battle with his wife.

"When I think that, as a magistrate, I've sentenced twenty-two murderers to be hanged, then come to all this because the divorce court president said I was an unsatisfactory witness—well.....!" he said.

He occasionally lapsed into French. "You see, I speak twelve languages six of them Indian," he explained.

"I married in 1928: my wife and I met in Eastbourne. In that year I became an assistant magistrate in India at £550 a year.

"My wife came out with me. She thought it would be a wonderful adventure, and all that. Instead, it was just hard work.

"In 1935 I got special leave to come home when my wife petitioned for a judicial separation on grounds of cruelty. I lost that case.

MEANS DISMISSAL

"In 1936 I brought divorce proceedings against her and lost. Costs were given against me. When fresh evidence came to light I appealed, but was unsuccessful."

During the hearing of Mr. Lucas's divorce petition Sir Boyd Merriman described his attitude towards his wife as "somewhat Eastern in character." He also said Mr. Lucas was an "unsatisfactory witness."

"As a result of the judge's description of me the Government have suspended me as a magistrate, with a subsistence allowance of £33 a month," Mr. Lucas said. "I had been earning £100 a month.

"But bankruptcy in my service implies dismissal. What has happened to me to-day has jeopardised more seriously than ever the prospects of my reinstatement.

"We have a daughter of eight. Now I haven't got a bean."

Then, "You pay for my coffee, I'm bankrupt now," he said and smiled grimly.

NOW RADIO TO PRINT PAPER!

Engineers Develop New System Of Radio Service

While radio engineers have been busy with the complicated problems of television, there has been developed, to a stage where it is now ready for home use, a system of radio facsimile service. Under the new service, a number of large radio stations throughout the country will put on the air, over a specially designed scanning broadcaster, at pre-determined hours of the day, signals which will reproduce on a compact home receiver pages of pictures and news for future reading by the receiver.

The broadcasting mechanism consists of a machine in which the page is to be reproduced is placed on a roller drum or scanner. A beam of light travels horizontally across the page as the drum revolves. The light is reflected and focussed on a sensitive photo-electric cell in the various degrees of shading corresponding to the picture. The photo-electric cell transforms the light into electrical impulses which are flashed through the air.

The receiver is synchronized to the transmitter-scanner. The signals are picked up exactly as in sound broadcasting, but, instead of passing through the loudspeaker, they are made to actuate the printer mechanism. Continuously feeding rolls of ordinary white paper and ordinary carbon paper are led past a metal cylinder drum on which a spiral of wire projects a fraction of an inch above the surface. The fluctuations in the intensity of the incoming signals press the paper and carbon together against the spiral to make marks corresponding to the light and shade of the original scanner.

The facsimile system uses ordinary white or newsprint paper and ordinary carbon paper at the receiving end. The width of the paper roll on which the facsimile material is printed is 8-1/2 inches. The length of the sheet is 12 inches on a continuous roll. A time clock arrangement at the receiving end may be set automatically to turn the receiver on and off in accordance with transmission schedules.

The receiver-printer is encased in a wood cabinet measuring 18" by 18" by 12" All the mechanism and controls are inside so that they may not be tampered with once they have been properly adjusted. The paper comes out through a slot in the front of the cabinet. There are two designs of receivers, one of which automatically cuts the paper into 12-inch pages and deposits them neatly in a tray. The other does not cut the paper but delivers it in a long strip.

Several wave-lengths have already been assigned to facsimile broadcasting by the Federal Communications Commission. It is planned to broadcast pictures and text on standard broadcast wave-lengths in the early hours, between midnight and dawn, so that complete news bulletins will be ready for the user when he arises in the morning. A number of ultra-short wave-lengths have also been set aside for facsimile broadcasting in the day and evening hours.

When the facsimile signals are broadcast on standard wave-lengths, they may be heard on loudspeakers tuned to the station as high-pitched tones of varying intensity.

Fashion favours "4711"
"Matt-Creme" - the "4711" beauty cream and powder base. Imparts that distinguished matt complexion.
"4711" Cold Cream makes your skin supple and youthfully fresh.
"4711" Tosca Face Powder Petal-smooth and silky-fine. Delicately fragranced - in all shades.
4711
Matt-Creme
TRADE MARK
4711
Cold Cream
TOSCA

'TALKING' FIRE ALARM

Described by some of the leading fire brigade chiefs in England as the biggest advance in fire alarm signalling for many years, the 'talking' fire alarm is expected to save many vital minutes and add to the efficiency of fire-fighters.

The system of code signals in operation in England has been criticised on the grounds that sometimes it leads to mistakes and delays where every second counts. The system, on which the inventor has worked for eight years, is claimed to be fool-proof.

The alarm speaks its own name direct to the fire station, where it is relayed to all parts of the building by means of loud-speakers. If, for example, the alarm is raised in King Street the mechanical voice cries 'King Street' and firemen know immediately where to go.

HEATED CLOTHES FOR MEN

An electrically heated single garment will be the only thing that man in the future will wear, according to Mr. John Woods, Speaking on Clothes and the Man at the Bradford Ladies' Luncheon Club, he said that the heat of the one-piece suit would be controlled by a switch for ordinary warmth, heat, and refrigeration. It might be necessary to carry an accumulator in the pocket, but at home or in public buildings the wearers would be able to plug-in to power switches. When it became possible to transmit heat by wireless, people would walk about with receiving sets in their heads. The only difficulty he could foresee was what to do with men's knees.

NEW USES FOR ASBESTOS

Asbestos cement is now being used instead of sheet-metal or tin sheeting for a great variety of purposes. It can take the place of protective tin-sheeting on roofs and for gutters and downspouts. It is also being used for roofing and wall construction.

A Modern Girl's Letter To Her Beau

(By AZAMI AJMERI)

My Dear Krishna,

The first thing I am doing this morning is to write to you this note. I could not sleep well at night for I was very impatient to give you a bit of my mind. Your behaviour last night has filled me with consternation and I hasten to stress that its recurrence would be extremely undesirable to me. I think you were on the verge of proposing to me. I saw its terrible symptoms on your face. I am glad that I snubbed you and succeeded in cutting you short. Now, my dear boy, wasn't it foolish of you- I never expected such an audacity on your part.

I knew all along that you were, bit by bit, falling in love with me. I did not mind it. Why. should I ? I can't help people falling in love with me. It is their own business, not mine. Besides, I am a modern girl. What could be more pleasing more gratifying to my vanity than to have a host of admirers hanging around? but if you are in love with me, let it rest at that. Why should you try to share the secret with me. Moreover, your having been in love with me does not at all mean that you are at liberty to propose marriage to me. It does not mean either that you should expect me to reciprocate your love.

I have been, of late, constantly going to the pictures with you. I have been constantly playing tennis with you. I have been frequently dining out with you and sometimes, may have been flirting with you. I might have on rare occasions, greeted you with half embrace or pressed your hand in the darkness of cinema hall when some emotional scene was passing on the screen. Do you, on these grounds alone, think yourself justified in presuming that you have a right to propose to me or that I would be too glad to accept your offer? If you do, then—excuse me—either you are a very impudent fellow or the biggest fool that I have ever come across.

Besides, may I ask what qualifications you have to entitle you to aspire for my hand? To sum up: you are an educated fellow. you are handsome, you belong to a respectable family and you are in love with me. But I don't want handsome husband. I don't want blue blood. I don't want love. I do not believe in love. No wise person believes in love in these days. It is an emblem of foolish old days. It has now completely passed into history. In these days girls have more faith in money than in love. A fat purse is decidedly of more consideration than a silly heart-bubbling with love.

So what we want is money. The silly myth of "love in a cottage" has been exploded long ago. Nobody can sleep on an empty stomach nor can live on a thin purse. It is stuff and nonsense, this thing called love. Now, in the circumstances, you cut a very sorry figure. You are new to your profession as a lawyer with an average income of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a month. Why my dear sir, it will be hardly sufficient even to cover the expenses of my smokes and my toilette. If you please, we do not intend to sell ourselves so cheaply. We put a price on us. We go to the highest bidder. Need I repeat, my darling, that if you want honey you must have money. No money, no honey, That is the modern girls' cry, that is our cry. Oh yes, we are perfect gold diggers and what is more, we will not wince if you call us that.

You young men, who have just begun your career, are no good to us. When I marry I will make it a point to catch hold of a man past his middle age, preferably a widower with no children. He will have plenty of money, he will bend to my will and having lost one or perhaps two wives will be very tender and considerate towards me. You might say that a young girl can never derive any pleasure in an old man's company. Why, you silly fool, I shall, of course, invite my friends to my husband's house; I will go with them to the pictures in my husband's car. Do you follow me, sweetheart.

Yours Loving Friend,
RADHA.

Thousands of people from all over Europe assembled in Paris for the funeral of the celebrated artist Chaliapine. Photo shows the body being brought to the Chapel.

PARSONS TO KEEP QUESTION BOXES

Globe-trotter and missionary, the Rev. Walter E. Bentley is busy at Bognor filing 50,000 questions he has answered in the last 45 years, writes "Reynold's News" in mail week.

Soon he leaves for America to collect more.

Mr. Bentley believes that if all parsons had question boxes in their churches, the present generation would be more religious-minded.

He told "Reynolds" correspondent: "The average parson has no idea what his congregation want to know. The consequence is boring sermons. If he had a question box he would give his flock just what they required."

Mr. Bentley got the idea from America.

FOR LIFE INSURANCE Select Any of the following Attractive Policies of

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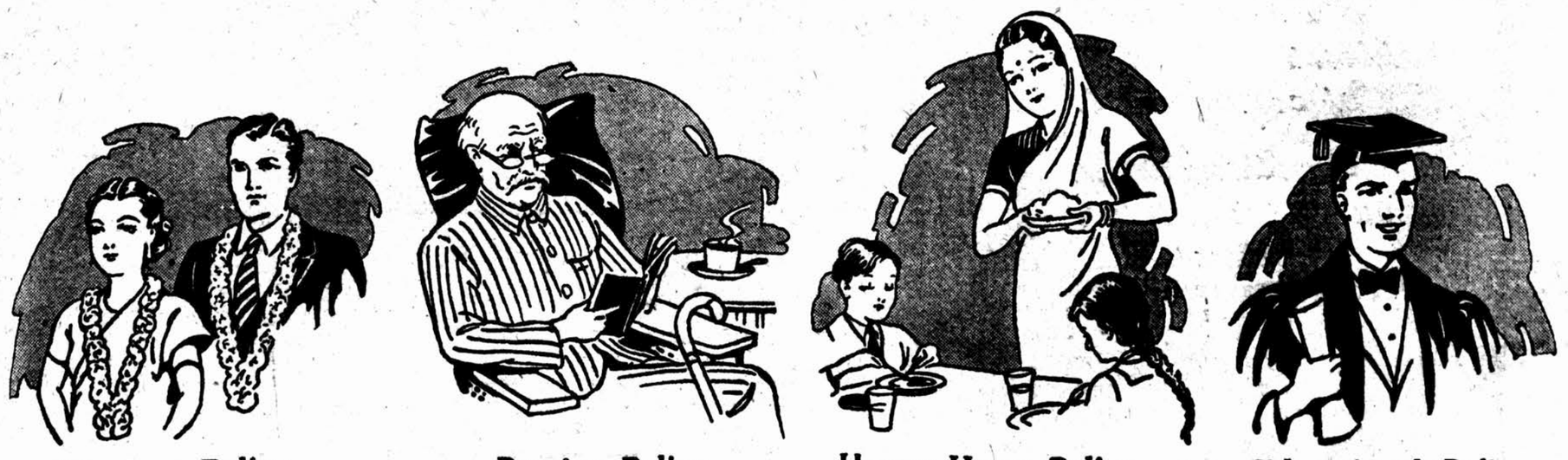


Marriage Policy.
will provide with funds for dowry for the marriage of your dear child. It will therefore, enable her to settle up in her life to the best possible circumstances.

Pension Policy
will provide you with definite income for 20 years and will thus make your old age Happy and peaceful. In case of early death, the income would go to the family members.

Happy Home Policy.
will provide a monthly income for your heirs and will thus save them from investment botheration, and will remove every chance of loss by unreliable handling by undesirable parties.

Educational Policy.
will provide with funds for your dear child for full five years and will thus enable him to prosecute his studies and be a well-equipped man to steer the ship of life amid all storms.

For Further Particulars write to:
BRANCH MANAGER, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay. OR BRANCH MANAGER, Bhavani Peth Jalgaon.

A WAR LIE NAILED

England Did Not "Stumble" Into Last European Conflagration

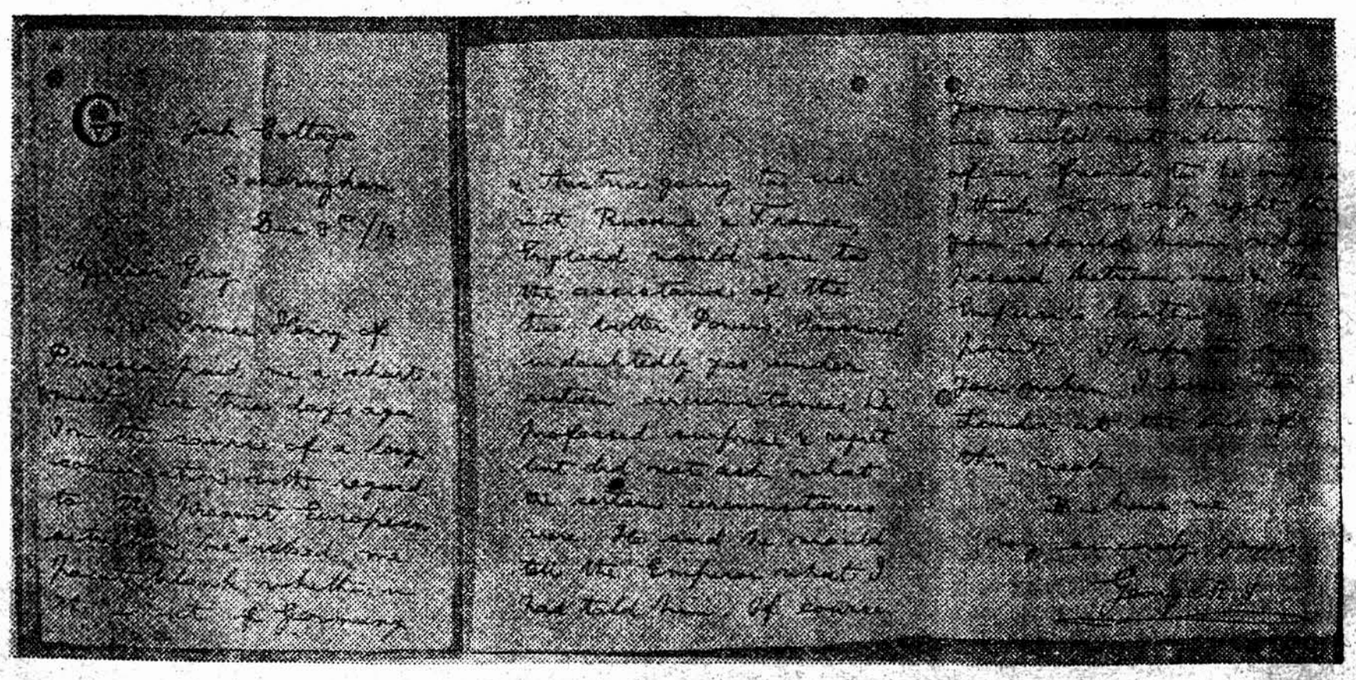
"Did we 'stumble into war' in 1914 because we failed to warn Germany that we should fight if she went on bullying Europe?

That is the legend, recreated now to play its dangerous part in persuading the British public to enter into exact commitments on the Continent once more. And it is a lie," remarks Mr. Frank Owen, writing in the "Daily Express."

King George V., from his grave blows it up forever. To-day, the letter is published in his own handwriting that he wrote in 1912 to Sir Edward Grey, then Foreign Minister.

The King relates how he had bluntly told the Kaiser's emissary, Prince Henry of Prussia, that Britain would not allow Germany and Austria to cripple "either of our friends," France or Russia.

Prince Henry did not like it, but he had to take it. And Sir Edward Grey, acknowledging King George's letter, forecast with eerie accuracy exactly the circumstances in which Britain would fight.



THE LETTER THAT KILLS—LEGEND OF BRITAIN'S PRE-WAR HESITANCY
Facsimile of King George's letter written to Sir Edward Grey is reprinted by permission of the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office te.

Story Of Earlier "Drive To East"

These letters, with hundreds of confidential Foreign Office despatches and secret reports, are published to-day in Vol. V., Part II, of the British Documents on the Origins of the War (H.M. Stationery Office, £1), the monumental official work edited by G. P. G. Gooch and Harold Temperley.

There is a gold mine here that every student of politics must quarry in.

The story is unfolded of that earlier "Drive to the East" that Hitler is now repeating with such fire and fury.

In those days the Bagdad Railways was the shaft of the German spear. The violent Young Turks filled the role that the violent Czech, Hungarian and Rumanian Nazis occupy now.

Here, too, is the account of another estrangement between Britain and Italy. Italy had just wrested Tripoli from the Turks, a conquest as barren as that of Abyssinia. Italy was then in the orbit of Germany and Austria, and resentful of Britain's coldly disapproving attitude.

The attempt was made—and, in fact, brilliantly succeeded—to detach her from the Central Powers and to align Italian interests with our own in the Mediterranean.

Thought "Territoriers" Were Useless

The Kaiser prances on his war horse through these pages. He professed, probably sincerely, warm friendship for Britain, though he thought he was sadly "misunderstood" in these parts.

He thought our Territorials "useless," was "astonished" to hear that employers before the war discouraged their clerks from joining up and refused to keep their jobs open.

The Suffragettes, said his Imperial Majesty, should be flogged. As for First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill (who has lately written quite a kindly appreciation of him), Kaiser Wilhelm said: "He is a man who cannot be trusted. He turns fifteen points to starboard too often."

Winston caused the Kaiser quite a piece of trouble in those days, not only with his plans for a "big navy race" or an equally big "naval holiday. He kept on turning up uninvited at the Kaiser's manoeuvres.

He arrived at the grand military review, and, being an English Cabinet Minister, the Kaiser was forced to notice him.

Specifically Wilhelm declared "I have not asked him to come to Kiel Regatta." Nevertheless Winston showed up.

Germany Knew We Would Fight

Present news of Anglo-French staff talks, "pooled" resources and the rest of it seems like an appendix to this fascinating volume. For it was all gone over in the years 1911-1914.

They even tried to lug us into the Franco-Russian military and naval alliance!

This brings us back to Sir Edward Grey's letters to King George V. He wrote December 9, 1912:

> "....the public opinion of this country is very averse to a war arising out of a quarrel with Serbia. But if Austria attacked Serbia aggressively, and Germany attacked Russia if she came to the assistance of Serbia, and France were then involved, it might become necessary for England to fight.
>
> All that did happen, and we did fight. And Germany, as this volume finally proves, knows that we should fight.

Look Out!

Herbert went to visit his girl friend who lived in the country. A large sign on the gate read: "Beware of the Dog." He moved forward gingerly and was confronted by similar signs every few yards all cautioning him to beware of the dog.

Finally he reached the house.

"I'd like to have a look at that great big brute of a dog of yours!" he told his 'fiancee.'

"Big brute of a dog? Oh, you mean little Fifi? She's only two months old and so small I'm always afraid people will step on her!"

FRUITS ARE BEST FOOD

One of the most valuable fruits is the grape-fruit. It is seen on the breakfast-table of the wealthiest film-star and the poorest labourer. Yet, a few years ago, before its health value was known, grape-fruits were left rotting in the orchards; no one would eat them. Grape-fruit juice contains the antiseptic citric acid, in conjunction with citrate of potash, albumin, cellulose and fruit-sugar. The juice is a fine tonic. It aids digestion and cleans the blood.

The juice of half a grape-fruit taken twice a day is an excellent remedy for rheumatism and other troubles caused by too much uric acid in the system. Though the juice tastes acid, it is changed in the stomach, and has the opposite effect. It is better to drink it unsweetened when this effect is desired. It can be diluted with as much water, warm or cold, as you like.

The grape-fruit is very rich in essential vitamins, especially vitamin C, which protects the body against scurvy and ensures healthy bones and teeth.

Bananas are good for you, chiefly because they contain an enormous of energy-producing glucose, or fruit-sugar. They are a preventative of anaemia and impoverished blood.

Grapes are among the finest of fruits. White grapes are useful for those suffering from uric acid troubles, such as gout and rheumatism. They assist in purifying the blood and regulating the liver and kidneys. Black grapes contain more iron, and are valuable for persons who have anaemia, eczema and skin troubles. Grapes contain bitartrate of potash, which makes them invaluable in cases of feverishness. Take them when you have a bad cold or influenza.

Pineapple aids digestion. The juice is an enzyme, a substance which splits up other substances and makes them ferment. Pineapple juice acts on meat in such a way as to make it more readily digested. Those who have weak stomachs should eat a slice of fresh pineapple after meals.

Dates should not be despised. They were probably the first food of mankind. They contain nearly 80 per cent. pure sugar and are also rich in iron, calcium and essential vitamins. Figs and raisins are two other health-giving fruits.—"Health And Strength."

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Sensational Trials In Burma

THE UPROAR

(Continued from our issue of Sunday last).

The next day, Sunday, 23 March, the uproar in the Press began. The "Rangoon Mail" and the "Rangoon Daily News" both Indian owned papers, headed it with two leading articles. They were obliged to admit that the court which had given Sen Gupta a fair trial was English, but they made great play with the executive for having instituted the prosecution. What a wonderful advertisement it had given Mr. Sen Gupta and his ideas on separation! The Government could not have found a better way of strengthening the case of those who were opposed to them on that question.

On the Tuesday following a meeting was held in Fytche Square, and was attended by Burmans as well as Indians. The newspapers were right, the anti-separationists had been strengthened. The monks and women, who had avoided the trial after their disappointment on the wharf, again appeared. U Ba Si, a Burman politician, was voted into the chair. A number of Burmans, including Dr. Thein Maung, who to-day is Minister for Commerce and Industry, made speeches. U Ba Si and Dr. Thein Maung were separationists, but they said a number of agreeable things to the Indians on that occasion. A better feeling was momentarily established between the two races, and as to the anti-separationist Burmans, their increased influence dates from that day. The Government was of course, roundly abused; but on a long view the sting was taken out of what was said by the tributes simultaneously paid to British justice.

During the ensuing days the Indian Press got to work. The "Leader" of Allahabad said that the Government of Burma had "erred egregiously". The "Amrit Bazaar Patrika" of Calcutta said: "....if the Burma Government wanted to earn universal ridicule, it has succeeded". It also remarked significantly and with more truth, perhaps, than it intended: "Mr. Sen Gupta went to Rangoon prepared for the worst. He certainly did not expect the cheap martyrdom thus thrust upon him". A number of leading Indians of moderate politics were asked to express their views. Pandit Kunzru, a Liberal, said the Government 'could not have chosen a better way of bringing law into contempt', and Raja Ghazanfarali declared: 'Looking at the evidence produced before the court and the way Mr. Sen Cupta was arrested and taken to Burma one considers the whole affair was a huge joke. It is hardly necessary to say that the Burma Government's reputation has not improved by this farce'. Even the great Mr. Gandhi himself found time, in the midst of his preparations for the march to the sea coast, to turn the episode to good account in an article in "Young India.". He said that had I been living in an environment of freedom I would have discharged Sen Gupta and reprimanded the Government for bringing a frivolous complaint. He also declared: 'If disaffection is a crime and Section 124 A has any reality about it I, who made of sedition a religion, should have been tried and heavily punished long ago. But the Government is afraid in the face of world opinion; the policy of non-violent revolution is right; victory is the near future is certain.

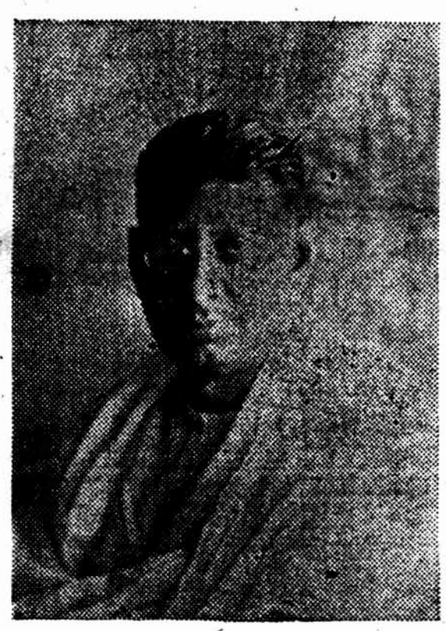
Finally I must quote the "Statesman", the leading organ of the English community in India, which in a few words unmasked the inner meaning of the case. 'At least one of their martyrdoms has been a dismal failure. Having regard to the charge and evidence brought against him in Rangoon, we may think that a sentence of ten days' imprisonment was ample for Mr Sen Gupta. But it must have been a grievous disappointment to him.'

The newspapers representing English interests in Rangoon—the "Gazette" and "The Times"—made no editorial comments, though they reported the case verbatim. They were the only newspapers in the whole Empire of India which might have said a healing word for the Burma Government. but they said nothing.

This spate of criticism, the volume of which makes Sir Charles Innes' restraint all the more admirable, was not confined to the Press. It invaded the legislature. I have already alluded to Mr. Munshi's twenty-two questions, which were tabled when the case

Sen Gupta Bids Farewell To Trying Magistrate

(By MAURICE COLLIS)



Sen Gupta.

was 'sub judice.' The termination of the trial was his moment and he returned to the assault.

Home Member Heckled

On the 31st of March there was a lively scene at New Delhi. It was question time in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Haig (he has been knighted since, I am glad to say) was the acting Home Member of Council. Being a Civilian he had had no more parliamentary experience than other Civilians, and on that day was cruelly heckled by Mr. Munshi and other tried politicians, including the formidable old Pandit Malaviya. They wanted to get at the reason for Sen Gupta's arrest.

'Did the Government of Burma first consult the Government of India?'

'Yes.'

'Did the Government of India sanction the prosecution after examining the papers?'

'The Government of India has not seen the papers'.

'Why, in that case, did they sanction the prosecution?'

'They did not sanction it, they were only told about it.'

'Who was responsible, then, for the prosecution?'

'The initiative entirely came from the Government of Burma, on whom the responsibility for deciding on the prosecution lies.'

'Why did the Government of India allow them to prosecute?'

'They had the right to institute such a prosecution in their territory.'

'If so, why did they consult the Government of India?'

'To be sure that they were acting in accordance with the Government of India's views.'

'Is the Government of India's view the same as that expressed by the Viceroy on 25 January, when he said prosecution for sedition would be confined to cases where violence was inculcated or where a speech was incidental to a movement directed to the subversion of law and the authority of the Government?"

'Yes'.

'Were Mr. Sen Gupta's speeches of that kind.'

'Yes.'

'How can the Government tell if they have never read them?"

'The Government of Burma would not have taken a course at variance with the Viceroy's policy.'

'Has the Government read the evidence given in court and the magistrate's judgment?'

'No'.

So it went on, member after member rising to bait Mr. Haig, who did remarkably well considering the kind of case he had to defend. At last Mr. Gayaprasad Singh asked: 'Does the Hon. Member realize that the Government of Burma and the Government of India have made themselves thoroughly ridiculous by the way in which they have prosecuted Mr. Sen Gupta?' At which point the President was obliged to interpose with, 'Order, Order.'

It would be interesting to know what was said in the lobbies that day.

How The Prosecution Came To Be Sanctioned

The people who heckled Mr. Haig were, of course, political opponents of the Government and were making all the use they could of what for them was a happy windfall. I have been unable to quote the opinion of an impartial observer, for nobody of that description made a pronouncement at the time, nor did any apologist for the Government venture into print. But on behalf of the Government of Burma it might have been urged in explanation that what had happened was something of the following nature. C.I.D. detectives under routine instructions took down Sen Gupta's speeches and submitted them to the head of their department, and he laid them before the Chief Secretary. There had been very little sedition talked in Burma, except of the straightforward blatant type, and the Chief Secretary was not accustomed to the kind of politico-seditious speeches which were being made every day all over India at that time. The insinuation against the Governor sounded to him worse than they would have sounded to a more experienced officer, and after taking the Government Advocate's advice, which was too narrowly legal to be of much guide as to the enormity of the offence, he submitted the papers to the Governor-in-Council with the recommendation that a prosecution be sanctioned.

Sir Charles Innes was irritated. Why, on top of all his other worries, must be put up with touring agitators from India? Without reflecting sufficiently that on a broad view and in their context the speeches could hardly be called 'incidental to a movement directed to the subversion of law and the authority of the Government,' and still less were an attempt to incite to violence. he told the Council that Sen Gupta should be put before a magistrate and 'given the law.' In the circumstances, where their chief had been personally abused in the speeches, the two councillors, one of whom was a Burman, were disinclined to express a contrary opinion. The Government of India was then informed, more out of courtesy, because the accused was a prominent resident of another province, than for any rule of procedure. The Government of India had neither the time nor the inclination to do the Government of Burma's work, and. assuming that there were solid grounds for the prosecution, they replied that they had no objection to raise. Fortified by their approval, which in fact was worthless, the Governor-in-Council sanctioned the prosecution.

No explanation of this kind could have been put forward in print at the time, but many guessed that this was probably the course which events had taken.

As I read the newspaper comments on the trial and their accounts of the scene in the Legislative Assembly in Delhi the extreme delicacy of my own position became increasingly clear to me. I was the man who only a few months before had annoyed the mercantile community by taking the view that one of their employees had shown a lack of sensibility in his dealings with the Burmese. For that I was declared to be anti-English, though the views I had expressed would have been platitudes in England. Now again, in a case where the accused person was an Oriental and notoriously an opponent of the form of government then existing in India, I had been obliged by the logic of facts to take his side against the executive. I could not help perceiving, with disagreeable plainness that the prejudice, already created against me in the minds of some English residents of Rangoon by the first case. would be greatly extended by the second. While it could not be denied that Sen Gupta's sentence was correct enough in law, there would be many to argue that prestige was even more important than a correct interpretation of the law. How was prestige to be maintained if in the name of law judgments were passed which re-

(Continued On Page 52)

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MOTHER EARTH

(By Proscos)

Man knows a little about the Earth on which he lives. He barely rises ten miles above the Earth's surface, and descends not more than half a mile into the bowels of the Earth, or the depths of the ocean. Our Earth is a planet, distorted and warped on its surface and we know for certain that life lives on it. It is estimated that it is about two billion years old. This estimate has been reached by the help of the three major sciences of physics, geology and astronomy. Lord Rutherford has determined the age of the Earth to be three billion, four hundred million years, while Jeans puts it at two billion years. Life as far as is known to us has existed on this planet for the last three hundred million years.

It is generally accepted that the Earth was formerly one continent and later on through major catastrophies the continents parted and the oceans filled the spaces between them

Our planet contains three great spheres. The atmosphere is an envelope which covers the Earth for about three hundred miles. The lithosphere covers the five continents with their solid Earth's surface measuring an area of about 55,000,000 square miles. The hydrosphere covers the oceans which wash three-fourths of our globe about 142,000,000 square miles.

"Dark Areas"

It is generally presumed that we know a good deal of at least what is on the solid surface of the Earth. There are however thirteen dark areas of which even yet Man knows little. The chief of these are the two Poles. Then there are the Canadian Arctic Islands, northern Quebec, northern Siberia, the two deserts of Tibet, the arid lands of Arabia, the Himalayan mountains with their seven unconquered peaks, the Libyan desert in Africa, and the Pantagonian Ice Cap, the Gran Chaco and the region west of Brazil in South America. There is yet hope for the pioneer, the adventurer and the hero to seek successes more famous than Columbus has ever achieved.

The surface of the lithosphere is not even. Mountains have been the greatest inspiration of man, and the highest of these is the Everest which is 29,141 feet high. The Dhyrenfurth Expedition glimpsed two more peaks in the corner of Tibet which are suspected to be even higher than the Everest. Other high mountains in the world are Aconcagna in Argentine (22,834 feet), Chimborazo in Ecudor (20,702 feet), McKinley in Alaska (20,300 feet) Kilimanjaro in Africa (19,710 feet), Logan in Canada (18,850 feet), Elbruz (18465 feet) the highest in Europe, Mount Blanc on the Alps (1581 feet) and Fujiyama in Japan (12,395 feet). The highest human habitant is the village of Gartok in Tibet, about fifteen thousand feet above the sea level.

Geological Regions

Man does not use for his home the entire earth surface. He does not live on high mountains; besides, five million square miles of the earth are desert and nineteen million square miles are Steppes which are sparsely populated.

The whole earth surface may be roughly divided into four main geological regions.. Firstly there are the oldest areas of hard rock with their vast plateau lands. The major plateau regions of the world are Brazil and Guiana in South America, and big portions of Africa, Arabia, Peninsular India, Indo-China, Western Australia, Central four thousand miles to the centre. Temperature increases with every foot of descent, so that it was believed that under a thin crust of solid earth lay liquid matter and gas. This tremendous heat beneath our feet is a further problem for the Earth's scientists. It is an inexhaustible source of energy which man will one day harness to run his machines. About two thousand miles on the radius towards the centre begins the Earth's crust. Here the temperature is 50,000 degrees centigrade and the pressure is fifty million pounds per square inch. It is now accepted that the Earth is a solid sphere from pole to pole and its core consists entirely of iron materials.

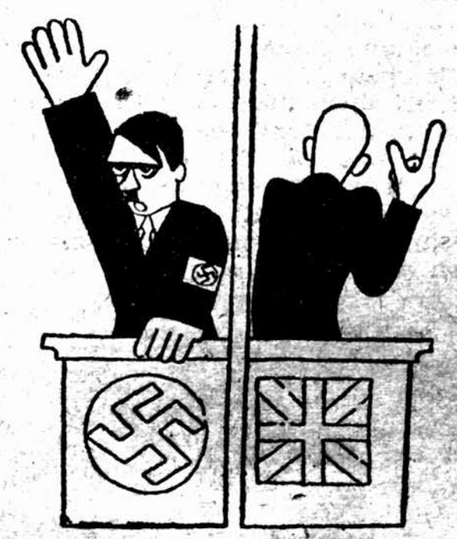
The crust of the Earth is about thirty miles deep. The outer continental surface is granite. Below this heavy, dark basalt; the third layer which covers the iron ore

The volcanoes speak of the heat under us. Vesuvius destroyed two Roman cities in 79 A.D. It was first believed that volcanoes were safety valves for the excess of heat to escape. It is now known that molten rock is produced from solid materials, which are composed of minerals and gases at tremendous temperatures. These are called magma. Violent eruptions are caused by the sudden rise of gases which make the magma explosive.

The greatest phenomena about the lithosphere is that the solid surface of the Earth is ever changing. Not a rock is steadfast in its place even for a few decades; and plateaus, plains and mountains change their surfaces and their forms. This is done by erosion.

"The hills are shadows, and they flow
From form to form, and nothing stands;
They melt like mists, the solid lands;
Like clouds, they shape themselves and go."

As the Pro-German Movement Grows in Britain.
(Courtesy: "Aux E coutes," Paris).



Hitler: "Germany is always ready to defend her honour and her existence."
British Statesman: "The Entente is always ready to make a long speech for the honour and existence of its Allies."
(Courtesy: "Nebelspalter," Switzerland).

Why the Czechs are fearful.
(Courtesy: "Detroit News").

Siberia, and Scandinavia. Secondly, there are areas of ancient rock now reduced to sea level, including two million miles of Canada, and European Russia. Thirdly there are areas of soft rock and alluvial plains, including the plains of North America, the Orimico and the Amazon plains of South America, Northern Europe, Western Siberia, the plains of the Tigris, Euphrates, Indus, Ganges, and of the rivers of India and China, and the low lands of Australia. Lastly there are great mountain chains of the Himalayas, the Alps, and the Rockies of the Andes.

Earthquakes

To the inquisitive man, far more interesting than the surface of the lithosphere are the bowels of the Earth. Scientists are doing their utmost to find out what lies under the surface of our globe. They have, however, never descended more than one mile under the surface, and it is estimated to be is somewhat like the metallic iron of the meteorites.

Two major phenomena on the lithosphere are earthquakes and the volcanoes. The Earth experiences about one earthquake shock every hour and about nine hundred every year. Most of these damage the bottoms of the oceans, Earth waves cause the rise and lowering of cities every year, but these changes are hardly ever noticed. The fundamental cause of earthquakes is "the settling together of great segments, as the interior shrinks." Two processes go on simultaneously — gradations which destroy the lands and earthquakes which renew them.

The surface of the Earth is made up of easy, shiftable material. Wind is one of the agents of erosion. The density of air is 1/800 that of water hence it effects more the arid and sandy regions of the world. Sand dunes are the results of the action of wind on deserts. Dust is more easily picked up by the travelling wind and it creates silts of soil. Dust moving on the Earth causes a soft surface, but dust flung over oceans is a loss to man for good.

The mightiest force of erosion is water. Rain and river excavate the Earth and level mountains. It is estimated that the Mississippi carries one million tons of mud to the gulf of Mexico every day. Some continents lose one foot of gradation in every nine thousand years. All rain water does not flow into rivers, for water is also absorbed by the soil. Ground water circulates slowly under the surface, and in its journey dissolves and removes minerals from the rocks.

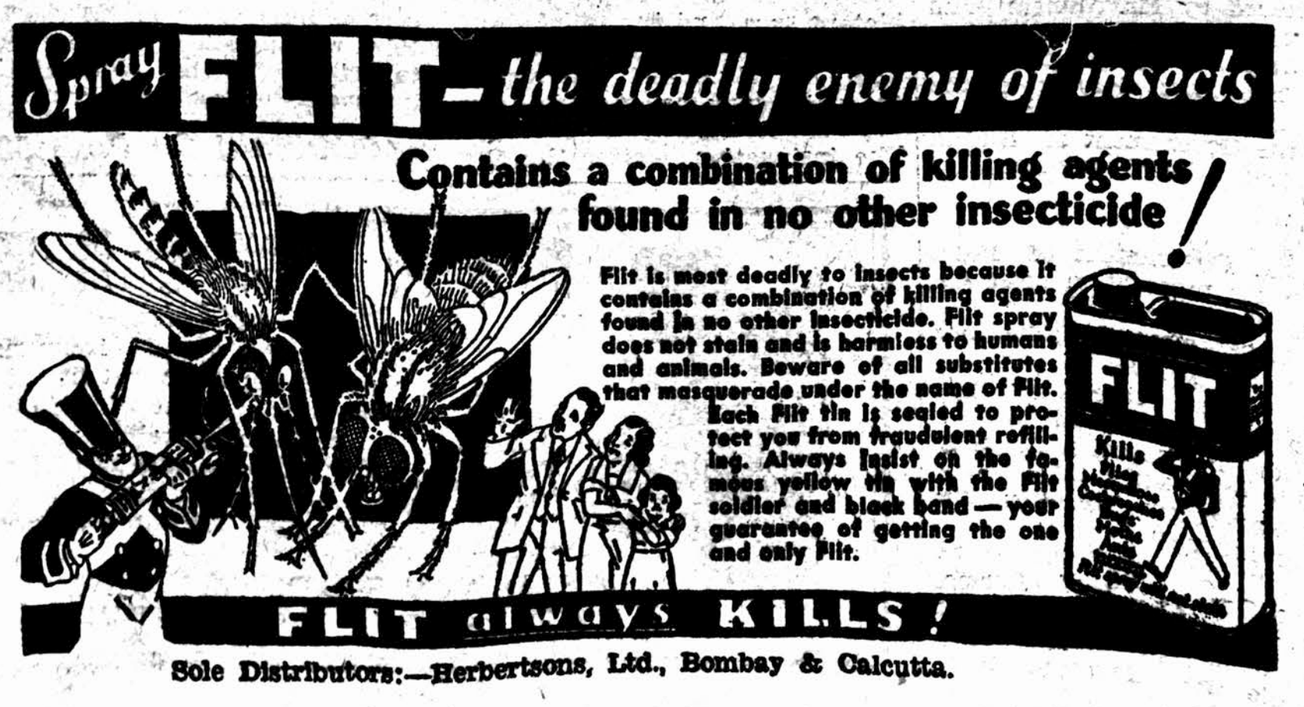
Glaciers

Glaciers are the next agents of erosion. Glaciers are accumulations of snow which become ice and move to lower levels due to gravitation. Beneath a calm looking glacier destructive processes are carried on. A glacier will mercilessly bite off bedrocks that become helpful deposits for the valleys.

The last agent of erosion is the mighty wave that Canute tried in vain to halt. The sea attacks land with a vigour that renders land powerless. The mightiest granite is unable to halt the march of the sea. Indeed, it has been suggested that some day the oceans may swallow the continents.

The hydrosphere consists of

(Continued On Page 47)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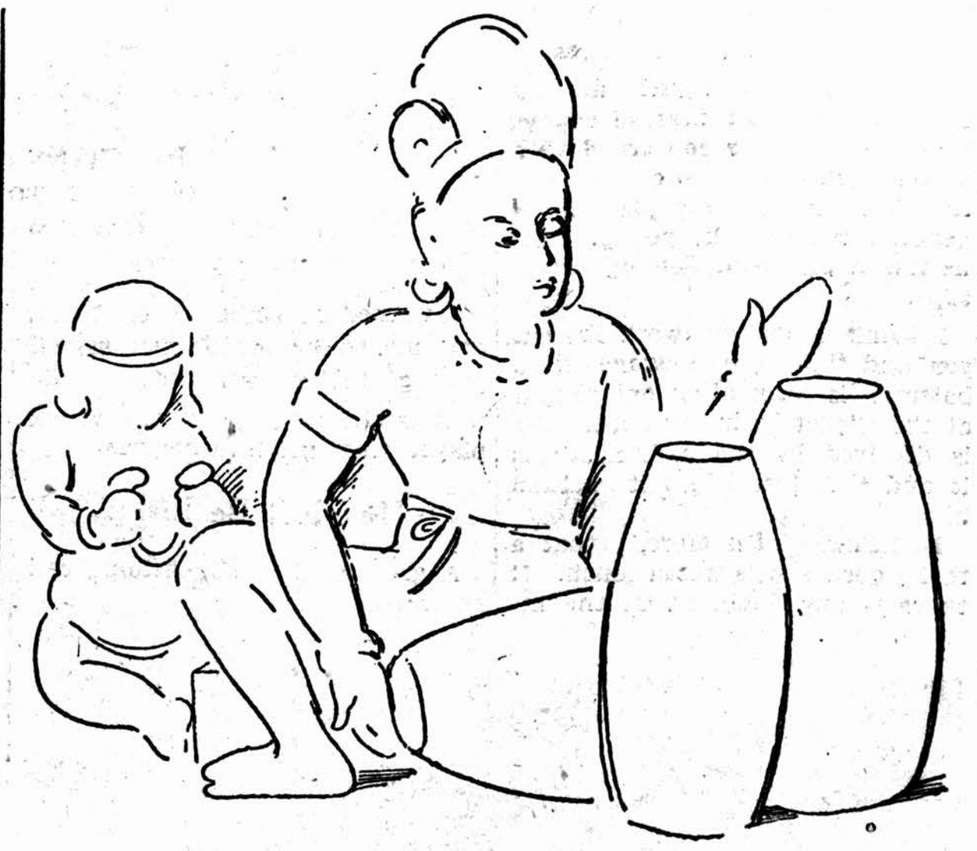
IN MANDAPESHWAR CAVES

Eighth Century Sculptures Near Borivli Which Lie Sadly Neglected Both By Archaeologists And Laymen

(By J. B. PATEL)

Few visitors who get down at the Borivli Station to proceed to the Kanheri Caves are aware of the existence of the important Cave temples at Mandapeshwar, lying only a mile away. The Bombay Field Club arranged an excursion to these caves on the 1st of May under the guidance of Mr. Braz Fernandes, Secretary of the Bombay Historical Society. Although the caves present a fine record of the religious fervour which promoted the worshippers of Lord Siva to chisel out of the trap rock, monuments depicting such artistic workmanship, they have been neglected both by scholars and laymen. The reason may be that they are not so extensive as the elephants or Kanheri caves. They contain many features similar to the Elephanta and Jogeshwari Caves, and the date of their construction is traced back to the 8th century.



No. 2. The Mridanga Player to the left of Shiva in No. 1.

No. 1. Tandava Nritya on the panel in the cave to the south of the main hall.

Like Jogeshwari they are carved out of low rock facing the east. As the visitor enters the verandah, he finds that compared to the Elephanta pillars, those of these caves are very narrow, suggesting that the Portuguese who converted the caves into a monastery and Church, must have chiselled out their carved surface. Whatever smacked of idolatory was usually destroyed or at least covered with mud and mortar plaster. Mr. Malte Brunn says "The Portuguese utterly defaced many figures of an ugliness, incorrigibly heathen" The Portuguese vandalism and their iconoclastic fury are responsible for the loss of some good specimens of ancient architecture and sculpture. Portuguese historians like De Couto have some very funny stories to relate. In one of them, a famous Yogi-fifty Yogis lived at Mandapeshwar. A Franciscan priest Fre. Antonio De Porto on learning about them, went to him. But, it is said that the Yogis were so afraid of him that no sooner did they see him, then they quitted the temple and took to their heels.

According to Mr. Couto "Only divine power could have made these fifty men leave their temples and their lands and fly before sack clothed friars". It seems more likely that the Yogis were pushed out by the Portuguese bayonets, rather than by the force of divine power.

The Marathas who defeated the Portuguese and took possession of the caves from them, did make an attempt to restore them to their original position by removing the mortar. If this process, so far only half done, is continued. Ratamnar (?) with a following of additional light is sure to be thrown on the historical significance of these caves. I earnestly appeal to the Archaeological Department to take steps in the matter

Shiva In Tandav Dance

A life-size figure on the north wall of the verandah has been so much defaced, that it is very difficult to identify it. A similar carving on the verandah at Elephanta led the late Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil to the belief that it represented the Tandava Dance of Shiva. On the southern panel, is carved a Cross apparently cut out of an image of Shiva. The interior contains sculpture of the Tandava Dance of Mahadeo. The main figure is somewhat larger than the one on the right of the main entrance at Elephanta. On left of Shiva, is Vishnu riding on his eagle —Garuda, and to his right is the three-headed Brahma. Next to him is Ganpati. Nearby is Indra on his elephant. Mr. Vakil notices the "gay absorption of the Mridanga player on the left revealed by the audience of his gesture" as one of the noteworthy features of the scene. According to him, these sculptures are "on the whole more suggestive of volume, less austere and less formal, than the sculptures in the similar panel at Elephanta."

Memorial Stones

Leaving the Caves, the visitor is tempted to visit the Orphanage conducted by the Franciscan monks which is situated on the top of the hill. This institution renders very useful service by educating and providing employ-

(Continued On Page 53)

No. 3. Sea Battle in the second panel on the third memorial slab at Eksar.

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IMPROVE YOUR CRICKET

The Superb Slip

(By CONSTANTINE)
(EXCLUSIVE TO "CHRONICLE")

AT times during these notes I intend to address myself directly to players, which means, of course, that those directly concerned with players will be interested too. And I mean not only players in general, but also the young. Let us talk a bit about fielding in the slips.

I think when you work it out you find that the average good batsman is most often out caught at the wicket or in the slips. He is deceived by the ball, mistimes it and therefore edges it behind him.

It follows, therefore, that a really good slip is worth much. If there is any doubt about the inclusion of a player, then good slip-fielding ought to turn the scale.

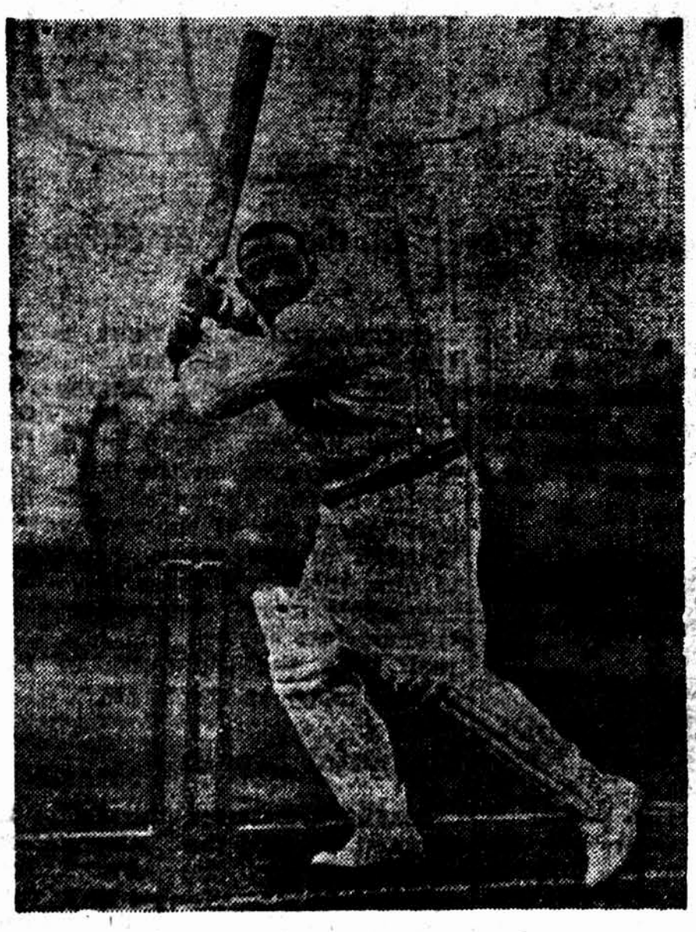
A really superb slip is born and made. Born because one sees very, very few; made because even the most highly-gifted can learn and improve his game beyond knowledge.

I know what I am talking about, for I have done it. I was a keen cover-point until I decided to bowl very fast. Obviously I could not bowl fast and field at cover, so slips was the place for me.

I worked at being a good slip, and month by month felt myself getting better and better. So that is the first point the young player must get into his head.

He Must Be Lithe

A great deal of slip-fielding can be learnt.



How? First by becoming as fit and lively as possible. That is odd, but true. No one needs to be fitter than the man at slip, despite the fact that cover and the men in the country do so much running about.

A good slip should be as lithe as a sprinter—on his toes ready to leap all ways. No lethargy or routine will get anywhere in the slips.

Sharp, quick dashes, down on the toes and up again, quickly jumping to right and left—these things done for a few minutes each afternoon give the correct tone and edge to the slip-fieldsman.

Persistent throwing of catches at short range, especially if the throwers are skilful enough to throw just out of range, are also a wonderful help.

After a few days of such throwing, done with intelligence and persistence, one's slip-fielding is vastly improved.

Imaginary Efforts

But more really intelligent work is required. Let a young player fix himself at slip in relation to a wicket, and let him visualise a ball played yards to the right of him, say shoulder-high.

He can then make an imaginary attempt to catch it, throwing himself with outstretched hand, closing on the ball (taking care, however, not to snatch).

Sometimes there is time to move to the right balance on one foot and stretch and make the catch, though one has to overbalance. Try it.

Visualise the ball as far away as possible, move to suit, and make your imaginary catch. Do it to the left, then above your head, and later for a fast low one to your feet.

You accustom yourself to this quick reaction, and on match-day you find yourself bringing off sub-consciously these things with which you have familiarised yourself in practice.

There lies a great secret, and, what is more, on match-day you will find yourself retrieving unconscionable things. Every slip-fieldsman adds cubits to his stature on a really great occasion. How he does it I can reasonably explain, and this brings us to the third point.

It Isn't Easy

Pay attention. Three-quarters of the slip catches missed are missed because the fielder was not paying attention. It isn't an easy thing.

A perfect wicket; hour after hour the ball in the centre of the bat; your attention relaxes for a moment, and presto, the ball. You get your hands instinctively to it, but out it falls, or it passes between you and the man next to you, and people say: "Too fast! Not a real chance!"

With attention, energy and a little luck it might have been done.

But this paying attention is not as simple as it seems. It does not mean only waiting for the catch, it means watching the bowler, watching the batsman, watching the pitch.

Freeman says, that at first he used to give a sign to Ames as to when the googly was on its way, but Ames did not like that, and worked to find out for himself, and quite right too.

The slip-fieldsman ought to be able to tell when the ball will be moving out towards him. He should know when the leg-break is coming, and when the fast straight one is coming.

Look at your bowlers. You play with them day after day. You will learn these things if you look.

How I Got Gunn

Then there is the batsman who "feels" for the leg-break; there is the nibbler; there is the man who cuts fiercely, and is not afraid to send it near you so long as he gets his bat well on it.

The good slip should know all these types; size as man up quickly as soon as he comes in; and then place himself accordingly.

Watch the pace of the wicket; watch everything; use your intelligence. The results will surprise you.

I have made some catches in my time which have evoked wonderment, judging by the congratulations and talk they have caused. But I shall describe one and let the reader judge.

When George Gunn came to the West Indies in 1930 I noticed his habit of walking down the pitch to a slow bowler. He was doing it to Ellis Achong, the left-hander, and fielding at slip I decided to follow him down the pitch.

Down he went, I behind. Changing his mind he decided not to drive, played forward, and edged! I was beyond the batting crease, but made a neat catch, and Gunn continued his way to the pavilion.

That is the last principle, and a very important principle it is. I shall return to this subject.

There is a story told of a well-known teetotaller who, on hearing a companion vigorously denouncing the practice of christening vessels with champagne prior to their launching, replied.

"I don't know that I altogether agree with you, for to my mind there is a good temperance lesson to be found in it."

"How can that be?" asked his companion.

"Well," replied the teetotaller, "it is noticeable that directly after her first taste of wine, the ship takes to water and sticks to it ever after."

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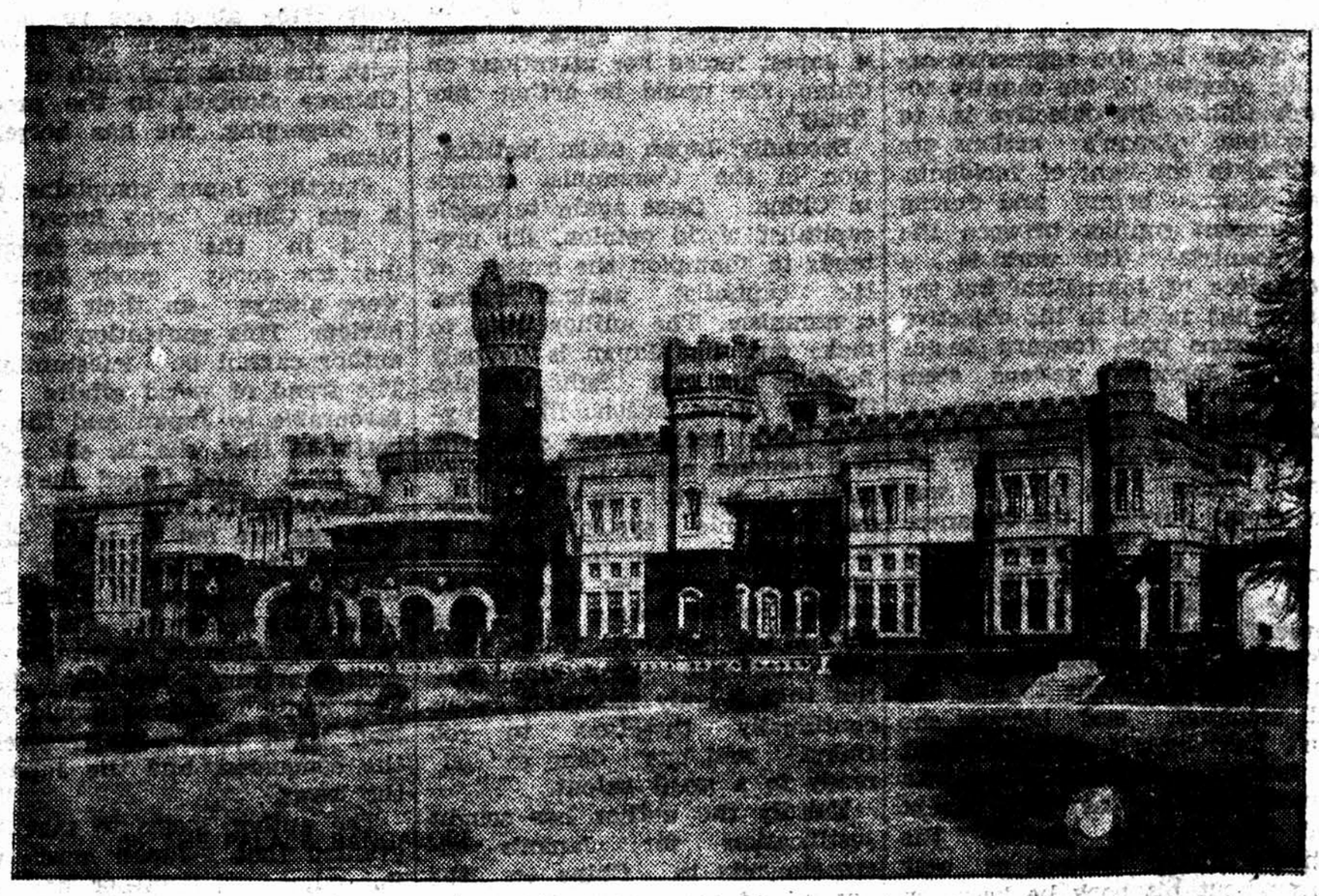
Enchanting Mysore

Its Scenic Beauties And Architectural Treasures Go To Make It A Veritable Paradise On Earth

(CONTRIBUTED)

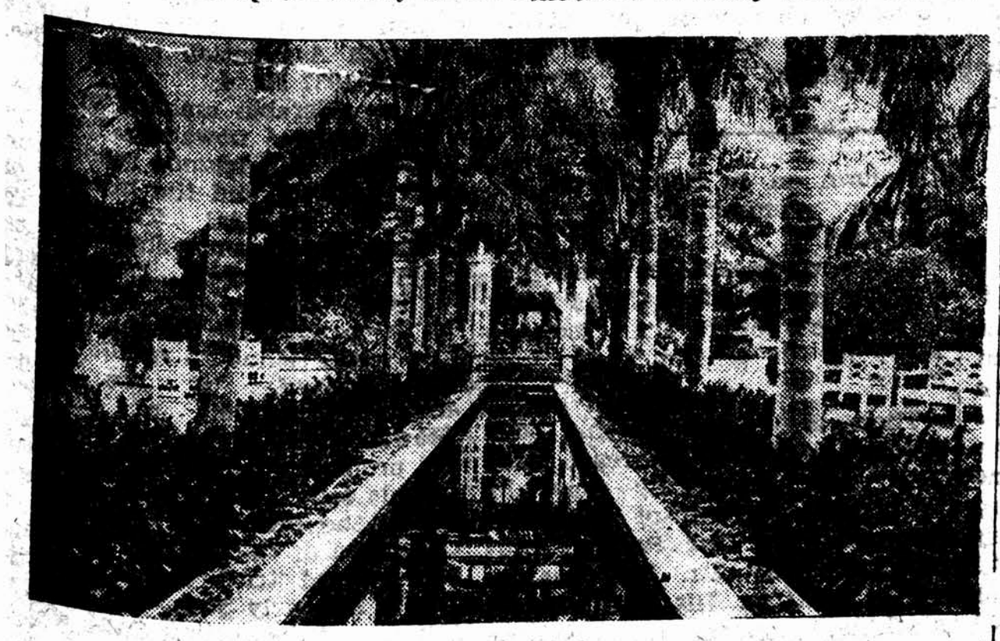


The Palace, Bangalore.

In India there are some places of unending interest to students of history and archaeology and among among a most honoured place should be assigned to the city of Mysore which deserves to be recognised as veritable paradise on earth. Its parks and lawns, its beautiful buildings and its splendid architecture make Mysore a place of strong allurement to travellers and here there are some stupendous sights in Nature which are futile on man's part to attempt to describe. The city of Mysore has a most varied scenery and its picturesqueness has been the theme for luric expression by poets and artists alike.

A Progressive State

The Mysore state, inclusive of the Bangalore assigned tract, has an area of 29,400 square miles. It stands second among the Indian States as regards revenue and fifth as regards area. Surrounded on all sides by British territories, it is an undulating tableland much broken by rocky hills and scored by deep ravines situated in the angle where the eastern and western ghats converge into the group of the Nilgiri Hills. Nature has divided Mysore into two separate regions, the Malnad and the Maidan, each of which has distinctive features. The Malnad or hill country is confined to the tracts bordering on the western ghats and affords the most diversified and charming scenery. The greater portion of the State belongs the division of Maidan or open country which



A view of the Public Gardens in Bangalore.

is endowed with more of sunshine. The climate of Mysore is mild and equable and Bangalore is noted for its salubriousness and hence it is the summer resort of many from all parts of India. The State is very rich in antiquities of various kinds, such as cromlechs, coins, buildings and inscriptions. It is also rich in the number of its artistic structures, the majority of which are built in the Hoysala style and the rest in the Dravidian style.

The Ruling Dynasty

The present dynasty of Mysore dates from the commencement of the 15th century when two brothers, Vijaya and Krishna, came from Dwaraka in Kathiawar to the south and took up their abode at Mysore. Once they rescued the daughter of the Chief of Hadinadu from a forced marriage with the Chief of Karugahalli and she became the bride of Vijaya, who shortly became the ruler of both Hadinadu, and Karugahalli. One of the successors of Vijaya, Rajah Wodeyer by name, took possession of Seringapatam in 1610 ousting the Vijayanagar Viceroy, Thirumala Rajah, and made it his capital in place of Mysore. This ruler began to extend his territories towards the north and south. The most famous name in the Mysore royal line is that of Chikkadevarajah, the hero of many battles who acquired the town of Bangalore by purchase from the Mahrattas and organised the government on efficient lines. He was followed by Kantirava Narasaraja Wodeyar who extended and consolidated the territories of his family and assumed the insignia of royalty at the time of his death his kingdom extended from Palni and the Anamalais in the south to Midgesi in the north and from the Baramahal in the east to the borders of Coorg and Balam in the west.

Hyder Ali And Tippoo

His successors were weak rulers and during the rule of Chikka Krishnaraja Wodeyar internal dissensions and aggressions of enemies from outside paved the way for usurpation by a daring and capable Mahomadan adventurer by name Hyder Ali, into whose hands the real sovereignty passed in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Hyder Ali was succeeded by his son, Tippoo Sultan in 1782. After the capture of Seringapatam the British restored Mysore to its own native dynasty and placed Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar on the throne in 1799. His grandson, the present Maharajah, His Highness Sri Krishna Rajah Wodeyar Bahadur, the fourth, was invested with full ruling powers in 1902 and during his administration of Mysore for the past 33 years the State has made remarkable progress in all fields of activity. Through the liberality of His Highness the Maharajah the people of Mysore enjoy constitutional reforms of a kind which apparently does not exist in any other Indian State. His Highness is very ably assisted by his Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail.

Nature has bestowed her beauties so lavishly on Mysore that it attracts visitors from far and wide at all times of the year. Though the immense improvements that have been made, have completely transformed the city of Mysore, they have neither marred the picturesqueness of the city nor blurred its historic interest and hence it is no wonder that Mysore maintains its strong hold on the affections of the holiday-makers.

Chamundi Hill

Mysore owes much of its beauty and attractiveness to the Chamundi Hill which is in the words of a publicist 'cloud-capped at dawn, rose-flushed at sunset, star-spangled with her torrent of gem from the sky through the night." This picturesque rock is nearly 3,500 feet above sea-level and on this stands the famous temple dedicated to Sri Chamudeswari Devi, the tutelary deity of Mysore and of her royal house. It is really a pleasure to take a walk from the foot of the hill to the top and from here one can have a fine view of the surrounding places. This temple should be visited during the Dusserah festival when it attracts people from various parts of South India. On the way up the Chamundi Hill there is a colossal Nandi (vehicle of God Shiva) which is over 25 feet long and 16 feet high. This stone bull was a gift of Dodda Deva Rajah, who reigned from 1659 to 1672, and is adorned with ropes, chains, bells and jewels of stone. Pilgrims circumambulate the stone bull and make offerings to it, of cocoanuts, plantain fruits and flowers.

Maharaja's Palace

The palace of His Highness the Maharaja, which is situated almost in the middle of the city, is perhaps the most magnificent palace in India and must be reckoned among the most splendid of palaces in the world. It mea-

(Continued On Page 54)

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A Japanese Apologia

"JAPAN IN CHINA" BY KIYOSHI Kawakami. John Murray, London.

The author of this book Mr. Kiyoshi Kawakami, a Japanese Journalist, has sought to make out a case for the aggressive attitude adopted by his country towards China. His objective is to show that Japan's actions are justified in the light of 'incidents that occurred before and during the present conflict between the two countries. The work is a good piece of Journalism but the author has failed in his objective The reasons put forward in defence of Japan's actions seem hollow.

The book is obviously written to placate World Opinion. He tries to make out that it was the 'moral duty' of the Japanese to teach China Civilization. In short a repetition of the slogan of the West 'The Whiteman's burden"—with a change of colour becoming the 'yellow-man's burden.' China according to him, is still medieval, and because she can't help herself (that is what he thinks) it is Japan's duty to exploit her for her own benefit and incidentally benefit the other foreign nations as well. Throughout his book he keeps on harping on that note that other foreigners will benefit by her conquest of China. There is a 'stink of bribery' about this open door argument. It is not likely that Japan once she gets control will adopt any such 'open door' policy—but even if she did. it does not show great solicitude for the conquered nation. Her hypocrisy is clearly exposed.

The author seems to ignore that China has made tremendous strides under the Nationalist Government towards what the West call civilization during the last decade, entirely without Japan's interference. He refuses to face the fact that China loathes the interference of the Japanese. China feels she can look after herself without Japan's armed caresses. In spite of that if Japan forced her attentions on China, she would be acting like "bully".

Secondly Japan seeks justification in the Communist menace in China. Once again to cajole capitalist world opinion, she pretends to champion the cause of the capitalist nations against communism. The author tries to make out that Japan is not only fighting her own fight but also that of other nations like England and seeks their sympathy in a common cause. China is certainly at liberty to choose her own economic system. How is armed interference to change it justifiable in another nation? According to the author it is China who is the aggressor. China flirts with Russia to keep Japan out. But that is only natural if Japan continually threatens to rob China, and has done so already to a great extent.

Thirdly the author has sought justification for Japan's encroachments in China on the ground of self-preservation for her ever-increasing population. Shut out by Western nations from their countries and colonies because she is an Asiatic nation, she is compelled to look nearer home to accommodate her increasing population and find new markets for her goods Otherwise she would be strangled. Conceding that her need for expansion is as great as she makes out, does it follow that "Force" is the weapon with which to acquire such extra territories? Japan wants to eat the cake without paying for it. She could only do that by playing the robber. Certainly there is no 'moral sanctity' in 'that'.

The author has the impertinence to call the Chinese "obstructionists" because they have resisted the Japanese invasions now and before. To force herself down the throat of China can only bring about one result—vomit. And if Japan gets covered with the stink and filth of the Chinese stomach in the process of disgorging, she has herself to blame.

Fourthly Japan complains that it was China who forced her hands in the recent struggle; that the goody goody Japanese were always on their best behaviour. This contention by the author cannot be substantiated. The trend of world affairs was favourable to Japan and the opportunist that she is, she seized her chance and forced the issues.

According to this author, the Japanese are out to teach China a lesson in Civilization. Nor can they hold back till they have completely defeated China—because the Chinese mentality is such that any reasonable halfway house method would only lead them to believe themselves the conquered, and the Japanese the losers.

The author seems to take for granted that Japan must win. But what the author has not reckoned with is the strong resistance of the Chinese. A foreign enemy has helped China to forget her internal quarrels. As one man she is fighting back. The author has missed his bus here. In the light of recent events China is not only holding her own but hitting back. One would have liked to have the author's opinion as to what the condition of Japan will be like if she loses this fight. It would be humiliation indeed to these self-styled champions of Civilization to be told to mind their own business.

J.

M. N. ROY ON CHINA

MY EXPERIENCES IN CHINA: By M. N. Roy. Published by the Renaissance Publishing Company, Bombay. Price 8 As.

This is Mr. Roy in a bitter mood writing reminiscently about his Chinese experiences. This book covers the Communist bid for power in China during 1923-27—probably four of the most momentous years in the whole history of China. These tumultous years saw the birth of a new spirit in China, the awakening from years of lethargy and ineptitude and what is most important—it saw the Chinese "coolie" at bay, defying, for the first time the Imperialist Powers who had reduced him to a rice and water level.

Mr. Roy's book will be read with inferest not because it is a substantial contribution to history, but also because it has been written by someone who played a considerable part in the making of history. It is, so to speak, a subjective account of the rise and fall of Communism in China written with a painful insistence on the personal note.

One cannot entirely get rid of the impression that Mr. Roy's main objective in writing this book has been to clear himself of certain charges which have been levelled against him. Thus we find him in page after page manoeuvring for position, as one might say, so that from the very beginning he builds up a very convincing case for himself until the 'finale' when he boldly steps forward and says "There—I told you so!" Mr. Roy has not emerged from the Chinese interlude smothered with laurels. In certain quarters, in fact, he is considered to be the betrayer of the revolution; the latter charge is hardly true although the collapse of the revolution was hastened by the tactics he used in the teeth of opposition from Borodin and his colleagues.

It was an unwise indiscretion of his which finally made it impossible for Borodin and the Russian advisers to remain in China and forced them to flee 'via' the over-land route back to Russia, leaving the Chinese workers and peasants to work out their own salvation while strong man Chiang kai-Shek rallied his henchmen, and his feudal allies. and ravaged the countryside, slaughtering—at a modest estimate!—thirty thousand "comrades" including the flower of Chinese intellectuals.

Mr. Roy with meticulous care shifts the blame or the final showdown on to Borodin and the Chinese Communists He says somewhat plaintively:....."History has vindicated me; and history cannot be hidden." As proof of this he offers the isolated testimony of an Ameircan professor.

There is much in this book which deserves to be read, seriously and impartially—especially Mr. Roy's criticism of the tactics used by the Russian advisers. At least Mr. Roy does not mince matters. His criticism is scathing, sweeping—devastating it sounds very much like the denunciation of an embittered man. He accuses Borodin of playing with the bourgeoisie and of "political opportunism" and of trying to broaden the revolution while he should actually have deepened it. Of the Russian advisers in China he says: "They lacked sufficient ideological training, intellectual independence and political experience. Consequently, with all their goodwill and youthful enthusiasm, they were not fit to perform the function assumed by them. "Of Mao Tze-tun, the present leader of the Communist party in China he says: "Mao Tze-tun was one of those who persistently and deliberately sabotaged all plans of revolutionary action in 1926-27. After ten years of romantic ultra-left adventures, he does not seem to have forgotten his opportunist past."

There is much to be said for Mr. Roy's final analysis of the causes that led to the collapse of the revolution and even though the author seems to be writing with a great personal bias, he makes his arguments quite convincing. It is a book that deserves to be read.

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SURVEY OF LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES

THE LEAGUE FROM YEAR TO YEAR (1937) 1sh.

The Information Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations has just published its annual survey of the League's activities during the past year. This is a volume of 246 pages, which gives a clear and concise review of all the main activities of the year. It goes into sufficient detail to facilitate a careful study of the political, legal, and technical work of the different League organs.

The contents of the volume are indicated by the list of principal chapters which are devoted to the Permanent Court of International Justice, Legal and Constitutional Questions, Political Issues (including sections on the Spanish and Chinese questions, and Alexandretta), Mandates, Economic and Financial Questions, Communications and Transit, Nutrition, the Health Organisation, Intellectual Co-operation, Opium, Social questions, Technical Collaboration between China and the League, International Assistance to Refugees, etc.

A feature of the volume which will be found of particular value is the detailed chronological table of the chief events of the year so far as the League is concerned. In this table the meetings of the different League bodies are indicated, together with their principal decisions and the chief world political events which have had a bearing on the League's work.

AN ARAB SUFI

THE BOOK OF TRUTHFULNESS, by Abu Said al Kharraz. Edited with the original Arabic and Translation by A.J. Arberry. Islamic Research Association series, No. Milford 1937 Rs. 4.

A considerable amount of interest is evinced nowadays both by Vedantists and Islamic scholars in Sufi doctrines and the history of the early mystical thought. To all such the present volume will be of profound interest. Dr. Arberry is a pupil of Nicholson— the greatest living authority on the subject. The young scholar's recent works, the Doctrine of the Sufis' and his edition of Niffari's 'Mawaqif' show that he possesses the proper training and equipment for his task. This latter book gives in the form of a dialogue a clear idea of the Islamic meanings of the word 'truthfulness', according to the early Sufis. Al Kharraz was one of the earliest Sufis, whose work exists. He lived in the 9th century A.D. and the present work is the only extent work of his, although fragments exist elsewhere. the text is carefully edited; and the translation is not only accurate but portrays the spirit of the original. There are very few misprints, and we are glad that the Islamic Research Association of Bombay, whose works have achieved international fame, are giving us correctly and beautifully lithographed texts. The lithography is the work of the Ajmal Press, Bombay; the English portion is done by the Baptist Mission Press ,Calcutta. It is enough to say that the scholarship disclosed in this work, fully deserves the excellent printing and get-up. We shall eagerly look forward to more work in the present series.

A.A.A.F.

Reminiscences Of Celebrities

Gama — Gaekwar — Annie Besant — Shah Mirza Beg — Mrs. Naidu — Md. Ali — Menaka — Gokhale — Mehta — Jawaharlal — Dorando — Litchnowski — Sun Yat Sen — The Mahatma — Emir Feisal.

By Lt. Col. JELAL M.H, M.B. E., I. M. S.,

It was my destiny to have come in close personal contact with not a few men and women, who were famous at the time or have made their mark subsequently in their respective spheres.

It is significant that, with one or two exceptions, it was my pleasure and privilege to have met these great figures during my student days in London.

Some of them alas! have passed away, while others I have not met since. The pleasant recollection of our past association, however, will always remain with me as vivid as ever in the case of one and all of them.

Champ. Gama

Gama, the famous Punjabi wrestler, now a veteran competed against Zbysco for the world's championship in 1909. The scene was the stadium of the White City in London

The Anglo-Japanese exhibition was being held in the White City. Several Japanese wrestlers had come to England and were performing daily.

When the match was about to start, the Japanese wrestlers walked up to Zbysco, shook hands with him and wished him success but ignored Gama.

We could not understand this calculated discourtesy towards Gama on the part of the Japanese. Almost immediately afterwards, however six charming Japanese girls raided the area and offered flowers to Gama.

The whole thing had been beautifully arranged previously, and of course, as we learnt later, no insult was intended. The match ended in a draw, to be renewed the following day. Zbysco, however, left London the same night for the Continent on the plea that his mother was seriously ill

I have had the good fortune to meet many Punjabis in my time but I have yet to come across a Punjabi or anybody else for the matter of that, who could with greater difficulty be persuaded to speak about his own prowess and attainments—the true silent strong man. Gama, of course, defeated Zbysco a few years ago in India.

Gaekwar Of Baroda

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, in common with many other Indian ruling chiefs, was in England in 1911 for the coronation of His late Majesty King George. I happened to be the Honorary Secretary of the London branch of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology which had its headquarters in Manchester.

The Committee of the Guild decided to approach the visiting Indian Princes for donations to our funds. We drew lots and the Gaekwar was drawn against my name.

The efforts of all my friends to interview other ruling chiefs or to obtain financial help from them failed. His Highness the Gaekwar promptly honoured me with an appointment and was gracious enough to see me

He told me at the interview that he had no time to discuss matters at length but, if left any papers or prospectus concerning the Guild with him, he would go through them at leisure, and give us a donation only if he were satisfied that the Guild served the cause of India in any way.

A week later, a cheque of £100 was received from His Highness as his donation to our funds.

Business-like methods and thoroughness have always characterised His Highness's attitude in all matters and the above incident, perhaps small in itself, made a deep impression on our young minds at the time.

Dr. M. A. Ansari and I knew each other intimately in London. It was my painful duty to contribute an article to the Magazine not long ago on the occasion of his untimely death. On the present occasion, therefore, it would suffice if I merely mentioned his revered name.

Late Dr. Besant

Mrs. Annie Besant addressed a public meeting held under the auspices of the London Islamic Society, in 1911 ,when it fell to my lot, as the senior member of the committee, to preside. She spoke on the "Value of Islam to the world."

In the course of her excellent address, she dealt at length with the question of polygamy, which, she said, was perhaps the most a contemporary and personal bitterly criticised institution in Islam at the hands of Western writers

Lack of space does not permit a detailed account of all she said. I must regretfully content myself by saying that her eloquence in this connection visibly moved most of the unmarried ladies in the audience to tears.

The connecting link between Mrs. Besant and myself was our mutual friend, Dwarkanath Telang the younger son of the late Justice Telang. Dwarkanath was friend of mine at the Grant Medical College.

The privilege of conveying Mrs. Besant's ashes to the holy Ganges at Kashi was entrusted to Dwarkanath when Mrs. Besant left her physical body a couple of years ago.

Champion Polo Player

Major Shah Mirza Beg of Hyderabad (Deccan), the famous polo player, would at all times be a certainty for a position in a world polo team as he was generally ranked amongst the world's best four players.

He was once playing for the "Tigers" at Ranelagh H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught being among the spectators.

The "tigers"—Count de Madre's team—won the match, which was the final round of the tournament. Shah Mirza Beg excelling himself on the occasion. After the match the Duke of Connaught graciously sent for Shah Mirza Beg specially and told him that his daughter, Princess Patricia, was pressing him to introduce her to him.

Shah Mirza Beg's position in the team was No. 1 and his classy style of play was a treat to witness.

Apart from his prowess at polo and tennis, he had a charming personality, which brought him a wide circle of friends and admirers, who deeply mourned his untimely death in 1929 as a result of accident while playing polo.

I had the honour of being his partner when we won the Doubles Army Tennis Championship of Egypt in 1919.

Mrs. Naidu

Mrs. Naidu, of course, had already earned fame as the writer of that beautiful poetry, which only a Sarojini can write, long before I was privileged to meet her in London.

During one of her periodical visits to London, the poets of the United Kingdom and Ireland entertained her at a select banquet under the chairmanship of Mr. Yates.

It was my pleasant duty often to escort Mrs. Naidu in her rounds of shopping in the West End of London—to prevent her from spending too much money, as she used to say. On returning to her home after these excursions, she invariably offered me delightful refreshments before permitting me to go home, lest I did not go again!

Maulana Mohamed Ali

Moulana Mahomed Ali and I were one afternoon walking together in Westminster. Passing by Caxton Hall, we came to know that a public meeting organised by the suffragettes was about to be convened inside. We walked in and soon realised that we two were the only men present at the meeting.

Maulana Mahomed Ali was in due course invited by the chairman, Mrs. Pankhurst, the leader of the suffregette movement, to speak. He gladly complied with her wishes and made an excellent speech in favour of their demand for votes.

After the meeting, the entire audience marched to No. 10 Downing Street, to interview the Prime Minister. Mrs. Pankhurst led the procession, the Maulana and myself, by invitation escorting her on either side.

We reached Downing Street and approached the world famous No. 10, the official residence of British Prime Ministers. Mrs. Pankhurst knocked at the door, which was opened by a valet, who informed her that Mr. Asquith was not in. Mrs. Pankhurst now addressed her followers from the steps of No. 10. The crowd became excited and some women threw stones at the windows and smashed the panes.

The police arrived shortly afterwards and arrested the ringleaders, including Mrs. Pankhurst.

I have been through some thrilling experiences in my life but none to beat this in excitement and novelty.

Maulana Mahomed Ali's time was fully taken up every day with interviews and discussions with people prominent in the public life of England. He was, however good enough to spare half an hour for me at the end of his full day's work, when serious talk was tabooed and we indulged with boyish glee in ordinary current gossips of the town. He was one of the largest hearted men, I have ever been privileged to meet and I greatly appreciated and valued his friendship, the memory of which remains to this day among my treasured recollections of the past.

It was my painful duty to attend the Maulana's funeral in London in 1930.

Menaka In Teens

Mrs. Sokhey, well-known to the present generation as Menaka, showed pomise of artistic fame even hough she was in her teens when we first met in London.

As the gifted daughter of Mrs. P. K. Roy, who was a real mother to all of us in London, Miss Leila Roy, as she was then known to the world, was the heart and soul of all Indian functions and gatherings. She was not then the accomplished dancer which she soon became but even then she was generally recognised as one of the best amateur violinists in London.

She once organised a reception in honour of the Gaekwar of Baroda The entertainment included an excellently staged tableaux from Indian history. She selected me for the part of Humayun and gave me a good testimonial after the performance.

It was very gratifying to me when in due course her choice fell on a distinguished brother officer of mine in the I.M.S. and she became Mrs. Sokhey.

Her brilliant success with her dancing troupe in Berlin during the last Olympic Games is, of course, recent history.

Gokhale And Mehta

The Honourable Mr. G. K. Gokhale and Sir Phirozeshah Mehta were jointly entertained at dinner by the London Indian Union Society, of which I had the honour of being President at the time. In proposing the toast of our honoured guests, I ventured to suggest the line of policy India should follow in respect of the Morley-Minto reforms, which were then before Parliament!

Mr. Gokhale in his reply politely thanked me for my suggestions and promised full consideration of the same at the proper time!

Sir Phirozeshah Mehta, who was wearing a Turkish Fez, however, administered a deserving rebuke to me by assuring me that "we greybeards in India are not wasting our time and have also thought of the matter." !

I had been introduced to Mr. Gokhale in Poona by my esteemed teacher, friend and philosopher, Mr. R.K. Pimpalkhare, before I left India. Mr. Gokhale remembered this and favoured me with several private interviews, during his stay in London, which I greatly appreciated.

Pandit Jawaharlal

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was keeping his Bar terms at the Inner Temple when we first met in London. He was affectionately known as 'Joe' among his select circle of friends.

He was somewhat shy and reserved and did not make friends easily but to those of us who were favoured with his friendship he opened his heart.

His pleasant features and his winning smile, his well-cut clothes and well-furnished rooms, his princely hospitality and his ever interesting anecdotes, and above all his examplary personal character, can never be forgotten by those who were privileged with his friendship in those distant days.

He was a member of Queen's Club in London, where we often played tennis together on the famous covered courts.

I must confess that personally I never anticipated that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would embark on a political career though it was obvious that he would go far in any calling he chose to adopt.

DR. KHAN SAHEB

It was an equal surprise to me when Dr. Khan Saheb took to politics in later life. He and

(Continued on Page 12.)

Reminiscences Of Celebrities

I knew each other in India as fellow-students in Grant Medical College and were glad to meet again in London. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was an intimate mutual friend of ours.

Khan, as we affectionately called him, represented his hospital, St. Thomas's, in hockey team and was a sportsman in every sense of the word.

An uncle of mine passed away in London and I shall never forget Khan Saheb's brotherly sympathy and affection when I was overwhelmed with grief so far away from home.

Marathon Winner

Dorando the Marathon Winner of 1912, when the Olympic games were held in London, was a young Italain assistant in Bakery in Soho.

The Marathon race was from Windsor to London. It was a hot summer's day and the Italian entered the stadium long before the other competitors. I shall never forget the burst of cheering that greeted him when he made his appearance.

He was thoroughly exhausted and collapsed within fifty yards from the winning post. The spectators raided the track and assisted him in rising to his feet again.

The next competitor was now fast approaching. The crowd yelled and shouted with excitement. Dorando with some difficulty managed to walk up to the winning post and succeeded in beating the other competitors a short head and was hailed as the Marathon winner of 1912.

He was, however, disqualified on technical ground as he had been assisted when he collapsed and the verdict went to the second man.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, who had personally witnessed this most thrilling episode, graciously presented Dorando with a special trophy.

Dorando was taken that evening to the Italian Hospital, where a friend of mine, Muthana, was House Surgeon, and I came to know him (Dorando) well. He gave up his long distance running after this Marathon race.

Strong Man Of Germany

Prince Litchnowski, Germany's strong man, was sent specially to London as Ambassador by the Kaisar a few months before the Great War in order to promote Anglo-German friendship.

A relative of mine gave a dinner party at Ritz Hotel one night, Prince Litchnowski, his charming wife and myself being among the guests. This must have been early in July, 1914.

There was dancing after dinner. The Princess and I danced together several times during the evening. She had an attractive personality and soon made a host of friends in London.

When the party ended in the small hours of the morning, the German Ambassado and his wife very kindly asked me to accompany them to the Embassy and join them at coffee before I went home, an offer which I gratefully accepted.

In the course of our conversation in the privacy of the Ambassadorial apartments, we discussed practically every subject under the sun, from German Lager Beer to European politics.

On taking leave from my nost and hostess the great diplomat humorously remarked that I could go to sleep assured that the peace of Europe was not in danger.

Within a month the Great War was an accomplished fact!

The German Ambassador and his wife, of course, had to leave England on the declaration of the War. I went to the German Embassy in Carlton House Terrace to say good-bye to them.

The Countess of Oxford, wife of

(Continued From Page 11)

the Prime Minister (Mrs. Asquith, as she then was) entered the Embassy on a similar mission, as I was leaving the premises and as I was about to get into my taxi, my dear old friend, Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, so arrived on his farewell visit to the departing diplomat and his consort.

Tewfik Pasha himself had to leave London shortly afterwards when Turkey entered the War He was one of Turkey's most famous diplomats

I was grieved to read of his death only a few days ago. He always took a paternal interest in me and called me Jelal Pasha!

Dr. Sun Yat Sen

In Tewfik Pasha's house in London I met several distinguished men, among them the famous Enver Pasha and Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

The former was without exception the handsomest man I have ever seen, added to which he possessed a vigorous and fascinating personality, which was unique in many respects.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen had been a medical student in Middlesex Hospital, London, many years previously, and paid several flying visits to London subsequently. He had taken an active part in the movement for the overthrow of the monarchy in China and its replacement by a republic.

While still a student, he happened to pass by the Chinese Legation, in London, at a late hour one evening, when he was kidnapped by the Legation staff and taken into the Legation, where he was kept a prisoner for some days.

He managed, however, to induce a servant to get him in touch with the late Dr. Cantlie, who was then on the staff of Middlesex Hospital, where Sun Yat Sen was a student. Dr. Cantlie went and saw the British Foreign Secretary immediately and an urgent British note, forthwith sent to the Chinese Government demanding immediate release of Sun Yat Sen.

He was released and remained in London for years afterwards.

Followers of contemporary history are no doubt all of the part he played subsequently in the chequered history of China. The Chinese monarchy was soon replaced by a republic, of which Yuan Shi Kai was the first President, Sun Yat Sen preferring to work behind the scenes. He was, however, forced by public opinion late to accept the post of President on Yuan Shi Kai's death and died a few years later after a long record of devoted service to his fatherland.

The beautiful mausoleum recently built over his mortal remains was subscribed for the entire Chinese nation and its former dedication ceremony was a fitting national tribute to his great services to his beloved country.

Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi was in England when the Great War broke out in August, 1914. The mission which had brought him to England was, of course, the unsatisfactory position of the Indians overseas, particularly those in South Africa and he was fighting their battles in London the metropolis of the British Empire, when the Empire itself was suddenly drawn into the greatest life and death struggle known in history, that was to last for four long and trying years, from the effects of which Europe and indeed the entire world have not yet fully recovered.

On the declaration of War by England, Mahatma Gandhi offered his services to the British Government in the cause of the Indian sick and wounded. He was officially authorised to open a recruiting station in London and issued an appeal to the Indians in the United Kingdom to join his ambulance corps, which was in due course gazetted as the Indian Volunteers Ambulance corps, I.V.A.C. as we affectionately called it.

Lieut.-Colonel C. Baker, I.M.S. was appointed commanding officer of the corps.

Large numbers of Indians, mostly students, responded to the Mahatma's trumpet call for service. In common with many other students, I gave up my medical studies temporarily and enlisted as a private in the corps.

Mahatma Gandhi, often accompanied by His Highness the Aga Khan, used to come almost daily to see the recruits parading in Regent's Park and put into shape by a Sgt. Major of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Occasionally he visited us in the Polytechnic Institute, where we attended classes in first aids and ambulance work.

Mahatma Gandhi, of course, had had previous experience of ambulance work in the field during the Boer War. He addressed us frequently on parade and at informal meetings. He invarialy dwelt on the importance of our fully appreciating the dignity of the humanitarian work we were about to undertake as members of an ambulance corps, a truly noble task which recognised no caste or creed and which was never too humble or too low for our best efforts and attention.

Mahatma Gandhi's inspiring words greatly encouraged us in our work, which, of course, was only preliminary to more serious work at the front.

The devotion to duty, subsequently shown by many members of the I. V. A. C., it will be no exaggeration to say, compared favourably with many thrilling and gallant episodes of the War.

After an intensive course of training in camp, the call for our service came shortly before the Indian contingent went into action in France. I happened to be in the first batch sent to Netley Hospital, near Southampton, where the Indian Section of the Royal Victoria Hospital was opened for the reception of casualties, which arrived at Netley shortly after our arrival.

Among our officers at Netley were Lieut.-Colonel P. Sharman, I.M.S., who was in command of the Indian Section of the Hospital, Major R. H. Nutt, I.M.S., who recently retired from the office of Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Major C. L. Dunn, I.M.S., and Major J. H. Macdonald, I.M.S.

Those of us, some six in all, who had already fled, were in due course given temporary missions in the I.M.S. as Lieutenants.

The rank and file of the party, had a common mess, of which I had the honour of Mess President. The menu for our special dinner on christmas day, 1914, is one of my treasured possession this day.

His late Majesty King George and H. R. H. the Duke of Cannaught honoured our sick and wounded with their visits.

I resigned from the Corps early in 1915 to my studies at Bart's and qualified shortly afterwards.

His Majesty King Hussain of the Hedjaz was a most interesting personality and I was glad of the opportunity of meeting him soon after the War.

I was selected in 1919 to accompany a judge powerful party of Indian Muslim soldiers to holy Mecca from Egyptian Expeditionary Force serving in Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Turkey.

Major C. L. Porter of the Indian Army was in charge of the party till Jeddah. I was Senior Medical Officer of the party, which consisted of about 2,000 Indian officers non-commissioned officers and men. The medical staff under me consisted of 3 I.M.S. officers and 6 sub-assistant surgeons

After Jeddah, I held the combined post of Officer Commanding and S. M. O., with only 3-1/2 years service to my credit!

We were welcomed at the gates of Mecca by H. R. H. Emir Feisal, the King's second son, who afterwards become King Feisal of Iraq. His Majesty King Hussain did us the honour of inspecting us on our arrival in the holy city.

The war Minister, General Kasooni Pasha, who was an Egyptian officer, was detailed to look after our comfort and welfare and made an ideal host.

After the conclusion of the Haj, the King held the customary darbar in celebration of the auspicious ceremony. Together with my officers, we were honoured with seats in close proximity to the Royal Family which included the King's four sons—Emir Ali, Emir Feisal, Emir Abdullah (now king of Transiordania) and Emir Zobair.

An Arab took His Majesty's permission to recite some verses composed by him in honour of the auspicious occasion of the Id-ul-Azha or Bakri-id, as it is called in India. As it turned out, the verses exclusively referred to the King personally and were nothing but a tissue of flattery from beginning to end.

The recitation concluded, the Arab respectfully approached the royal presence to submit his work to the King for his gracious acceptance

His Majesty looked round the vast congregation and noticing the Egyptian whip I was carrying hurried towards me, snatched the whip from my hand and started lashing the Arab mercilessly, shivering with anger, beating him all the time and asking him why he had committed the unpardonable crime of flattering a mere man on that memorable day when the Great Allah alone was to be praised.

On our return to Jeddah, I had the pleasure to meet the famous Colonel Lawrence, with whom I had some interesting conversation. We met again later in Syria.

There is an Arab proverb to the effect that "None but a Lawrence can mount a galloping camel."

It is true we met on two occasions only but, quite unlike what he was popularly believed to be, he was such a frank, simple and lovable soul, that, when he passed away under tragic circumstances not long ago, I felt as though I had lost a life long friend.

—"G. M. C. Magazine."

A new type of fireproof paint, valuable in wartime as a protection against incendiary bombs, has been developed in Germany, according to a report made public by the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce at Washington. The product is said to contain nitrogen salts and synthetic resin. When subjected to flame the new paint develops an insulating foam crust which is claimed to protect wood effectively against burning.

CONFUCIUS:

The Great Teacher And Law Giver Whose Memory Is Cherished By China's Millions

The place of Confucius, the Chinese philosopher is unique in the history of oriental thought and culture. In the popular imagination he is credited with being the founder of a religion, but the glow and fervour which animated a Buddha, Zoroaster or Mohammed are wholly lacking in him. "Confucianism," as a writer puts it, "is more a doctrine of human duty and practical conduct rather than a religion." Indeed, Confucius himself disclaims any title to being the founder of a religion. He does not put forth any pretensions to Divine revelations. "A sage and a philosopher," he exclaims in the "Analects." "how should I have the ambition? All that I can well be called is this—An insatiable student, and unwearied teacher—this and no more."

Throughout his "Analects," there is no mention of God. He never meddles with supra-mundane things. The present life was enough for him to contemplate

Swami Bhawani Dayal Sannyasi, President of the Natal Indian Congress of South Africa.

upon, and talk about. Upon questions of the Soul, the immortality of the Soul, the existence of Spirits, he was silent and declined to be drawn out. The following extracts from the "Analects" well show his attitude towards things transcendental:—

Strange occurrences, exploits of strength, deeds of lawlessness, references to spiritual beings—such-like matters the Master avoided in conversation.

A disciple having enquired about serving the spirits of the dead, the Master said. "You are not even able to serve living men. How then are you going to serve spirits?"

On one venturing to put a question concerning death, he answered. "Where there is scarcely any knowledge about life, how shall there be any about death?"

Yet this was the man whose teachings have influenced all classes for the undoubted moral good of China for more than two thousand years. Says Mr. Corbett Smith. "The doctrine of Confucius may be summed up in a single sentence: "Justice and Right-thinking must ultimately conquer Might." It is to the practical application through the ages of this ideal and its attendant precepts that the Chinese owe their marvellous stability as a great nation"

Every village every town in China, contains a temple dedicated to the worship of this Sage, and children are taught to memorise his precepts from the tenderest age. In 1912—the year of the declaration of Republic in China—his worship was officially abolished; but his birthday celebrations are still carried on, year after year, in schools and elsewhere, even now. It behoves us, therefore, to know something about the great Man's life and teachings.

HIS CAREER.

His life is briefly told. Confucius or Kung Futze—his real Chinese name, which means philospher or Master Gung—was born in the year 551 B.C. Let us note the date, for it places him in that remarkable period, the sixth century before Christ, which also saw the birth of Buddha, Lao Tze, Zoroaster, Bahavira and Pythagoras, with Ezekiel among the Hebrew prophets. His father was Governor of Shantung, a province of China. Confucius was married in his nineteenth year and he took up some minor post in the Government service.

His mother's death, which occurred in his twenty-fourth year, affected him deeply; and thereafter he went into seclusion and deep study, though he still retained his post in the public service. When he was about thirty, his fame spread as a great Teacher, and disciples came to him from far and near. Officially also he gradually rose, and came to hold the post of Chief Judge in his own province of Lu. His administration was marked by integrity and incorruptibility—virtues very rare among officials of that time. He is said to have put an and to crime in his province. His fame as a Teacher and honest judge roused the jealousy of the adjacent feudal lords, and a faction set up which drove him from his home and province. He wandered about from place to place with some of his disciples until the year 482, when he was allowed to return home. He spent the remaining years in the compilation of his works, until his death in 478 B.C. his seventy-third year.

The substance of the teachings of Confucius is to be found in his "Analects" that is, Discourses and Dialogues, a compilation in which many of his disciples have taken part. It is of great value to us as a record of his ways and utterances. The work exhibits to us the simplicity, the shrewdness and the practical wisdom of the Great Teacher. We will give below a few characteristic extracts, referring the readers to the "Analects" for a fuller study. for it is well worth it.

There is a simple precept,—how many of us lay it to heart:—on the characteristic of Knowledge. The Master said, "Shall I give you a lesson about Knowledge? When you know a thing, maintain that you know it; and when you do not, acknowledge your ignoance."

Here is one commending sincerity, as against mere observance of forms, in all our actions:

"High station occupied by men who have no large and generous heart, ceremonial performed with no reverence, duties of mourning engaging the attention when there is absence of sorrow, how should I look on where this is the state of things?"

On another occasion the Master exclaimed. "Ah! it is hopeless! I have not yet seen the man who can see his sorrow so as inwardly to accuse himself"

The following is a text on Contentment, and on Righteousness which exalteth a Nation.

"With a meal of coarse rice," said the Master, "and with water to drink and my bent arm for my pillow—even thus I can find happiness. Riches and honours without righteousness are to me as fleeting clouds."

On the other hand, he had no sympathy with the recluse, who forsakes the world because of its evils, and hopes for deliverance in seclusion. He says in this connection.

"One cannot herd on equal terms with beasts and birds; if I am not to live among these human folk, then with whom else should I live? Only when society is well-ordered, shall I cease to take part in the work of reformation."

Who could fail to recognise in this a brave heart, and a noble sympathy with the toiling millions? As Tagore has sung in noble strains: "Put off thy holy mantle and come down on the dusty soil! Deliverance? Where is this Deliverance to be found? Our Master himself has joyfully taken upon him the bonds of creation: He is bound with us all for ever." And again, "Deliverance is not for me in Renunciation. I feel the embrace of free-

Mr. Rameshwar Narayan Agarwal, M.A., B. Sc. of Harinagar Sugar Mills, Champaran, who recently proceeded to Hawaii, United States and Cuba to study the Sugar Industry.

dom in a thousand bonds of delight."

Our Sanatanists and opponents of Social Reform might well chew the cud over the following pregnant remark of Confucius:—"The plebeian kind of respect for piety is the very pest of virtue."

When asked for a definition of charity, the Master said, "Love one another." Being further asked for a definition of Knowledge, the Master said "Know one another."

Note the following, almost prophetic remark in view of the world-conditions to-day. "Whatever the intellect may attain to, unless the humanity within is powerful enough to keep guard over it, it is assuredly lost, even though it be gained" An increase of knowledge, which only means an increase in the invention and development of destructive engines, is a distinct loss to civilisation and not a gain.

It would be interesting to compare the following observations of the Chinese sage with those of the "Divine man in Judea" who appeared five hundred years later.

Some one asked Confucius, "Master, what think you concerning the principle that Good should be returned for Evil?" The Master replied, "What, then, will you return for Good? No; Return Good for Good; for Evil, Justice."

When a disciple asked for a rule of life in one word, the Master said, "Is not Reciprocity that word? What you would not others should do unto you, do not unto them."

Carlyle, the Sage of Chelsea, that great apostle of Silence, whose message to the world was "Speech is of Time; Silence of Eternity," might have found a man after his own heart in the Sage of China, who expresses himself on the same subject in the following manner:—

"Would that I could dispense with Speech." "Sir," said one of his disciples, "If you were never to speak, what should your disciples have to hand down from you?" "Does Heaven ever speak?", said the Master. "The four seasons come and go and all creatures live and grow. Does Heaven, indeed, speak?"

Such was the Great Teacher whom the billions of China cherish in their memory; and have enshrined his name in the following popular verses:

Confucius! Confucius! How Great was Confucius!
Before him there was no Confucius,
Since him there has been no other,
Confucius! Confucius! How Great was Confucius!

There was little work to be done in the office on Christmas eve and nobody felt like doing that little. Four of the men finally wandered into one corner of the office and relaxed. They made themselves comfortable, told stories and laughed every now and then.

The door opened suddenly—and the Big Boss stood before them.

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," he cried. "what's going on here?"

The four men leaped to their feet.

"Is this a time for loud laughter?" the Big Boss went on "Don't you realise that the rest of the staff is trying to sleep?"

BIRTH-CONTROL or SELF-CONTROL?

(Premier B. G. KHER)

While expressing his views in the Population conference the Premier observed that undoubtedly there is the necessity to check the increasing population. But it should not be checked by artificial means. The use of which is against the Indian religious sentiments.

Taking the Premier to his words Prof. Shaw of the Birth-Control Clinic presented him with a brochure which detailed exhaustive information on the natural ways of Birth-Control.

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Principles Of Proper Feeding For Children

They Should Not Eat Without Hunger And Drink When Eating

MARGARET Y. BRADY, M.Sc. IN "HEALTH FOR ALL."

Recently a mother wrote saying that, in spite of having followed Nature Cure principles, her children were frequently ill, and that in their case, at any rate, she felt Nature Cure had failed. (The correspondent no doubt meant Diet-Reform principles).

It is a mistake to think "in my case Nature Cure has failed." Rather should we investigate and ascertain 'where' we could have failed.

On the days when the sun does not shine we do not say "Nature has failed," because we know that extraneous conditions, such as clouds or smoke, have obscured the sun's rays. In much the same way, when children are not well we should not attribute the blame to Nature, but rather should we inquire as to what it is that is obscuring their health.

Importance Of Mind In Health

The mind plays an essential part in health, and it is impossible to force a person to be healthy by giving him even the most perfectly balanced diet, or any diet, for that matter, which his mind does not endorse.

Nature does not make mistakes, but those who try to live according to her even as yet only partially understood laws, may easily do so.

Fortunately, however, there are well-established principles of eating that will help greatly in the rearing of healthy children.

1st Principle.

Children should not eat unless they are hungry.

The prevalent habit of thinking that children should necessarily eat three or four times a day, and that they must eat the quantity of food haphazardly served to them, is too inelastic. For various reasons, meals should be arranged at stated times, and children must not be allowed to go "foraging" when the spirit moves them. If, however, a meal-time comes round and the child does not feel hungry, it should not be persuaded to eat, but rather allowed to wait until the next.

2nd Principle

No child should ever be forced or coaxed to eat, especially when feverish.

Parents, nurses, and grandparents who habitually coax a healthy child to eat by telling it stories, or playing games with the food, are merely giving themselves unnecessary work. If a healthy child is left to itself, it will know when it has had enough, if its appetite has not been perverted in the past. When a child is coaxed to eat to satiety, it is being overfed. Also, once the child gets the impression that it is doing people a 'favour' by eating, it will play up to this impression. The child should have the impression that it is lucky to have the chance of eating.

3rd Principle

The child should not eat when over-heated, over-tired, or unhappy.

When a child comes home from school hot, tired, and grubby, it is best to give it a wash, and possibly a drink, and let it have a short rest, say, sitting with a book for about ten minutes, before the meal is served. Then the meal has a chance of being digested properly.

4th Principle

Children should not drink with their meals.

Drinking with meals usually means that the food is imperfectly masticated. The fluid taken dilutes the digestive juices. It is best to drink up to a quarter of least two hours after.

5th Principle

All food should be thoroughly masticated.

Digestion begins in the mouth, and the teeth have the essential job of breaking up the food. There are no teeth in the stomach. If food is swallowed before it is chewed properly, it also often means that more than enough food is eaten, so that a double strain is thrown on the stomach, since the food is in pieces that are too large, and there is too much of it

6th Principle.

There should be at least four hours between meals, with no "pieces" between.

If children want anything between meals, they should have a fruit or vegetable-water drink, an apple, an orange, or a few grapes. Drink milk, eating biscuits, etc., between meals may hamper the normal digestion of both the preceding and the following meals.

7th Principle.

At least two-thirds of the food eaten should be fruits, salads, vegetables, or milk

These are the purifying and alkalinising foods, with inestimable health-giving properties, and if the remainder of the food is comprised of good protein and wholegrain cereals, the foundation of health will be firm.

8th Principle.

Children should not eat incompatible mixtures.

There are two rules about the incompatibility of foods that should be clearly understood:

(a) Acid fruits and starchy foods are best not eaten together.

(b) Concentrated starch foods and concentrated proteins should be eaten at different meals.

A healthy system can manage to digest all sorts of mixtures, and also many foods containing both starch and protein (e.g. wholemeal bread, though starch predominates, also contains some protein not classed as "concentrated" protein), but, for the reasons stated above, the general plan of meals we advocate for children is as follows:

(1) One fresh fruit meal, including ground nuts, and raisins, or soaked dried apricots or prunes and/or milk, if wanted.

(2) One vegetable and fruit meal, at which a little concentrated protein (such as cheese, etc.) is taken.

(3) One raw vegetable salad meal, at which starch, such as toast, baked potatoes, or cereals, is given, also sweet fruits, such as dates, figs, or bananas.

Sometimes two salad-and-starch meals may be given instead of one of the other meals.

Some cases of ill-health need spinal manipulation, and some children (or their mothers!) need psychological treatment before they can hope for perfect physical health; but it is fairly safe to assume that children who have followed the above principles for six months should be in 'much' better health at the end than they were at the beginning, proving beyond question the value of Diet Reform, that important adjunct of Nature Cure.

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Mystery Surrounds Dismissal Of Indian Doctor

Litigation May Follow Action

LONDON (By Mail).

The recent dismissal of Dr. Sawmy, an Indian medical man, from the position of Assistant Medical officer of Whiston Institution in Lancashire, has aroused a good deal of criticism in the area, and there have been public protests. The position is under the control of the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee at Preston, and the matter was dealt with again yesterday at a meeting of that body.

As there is a hint that litigation may follow, and there is an air of mystery about Dr. Sawmy's dismissal, the facts of the case as made public may be given.

Mr. J. Eastman said that a subcommittee had investigated a complaint in connection with the insitution. It went into the matter very fully and carefully, and unanimously arrived at the conclusion that Dr. Sawmy's methods of working did not fit in with the general arrangements and were not in the best interests of the institution. The sub-committee decided to terminate the engagement of Dr. Sawmy, and its decision did not involve any reflection on his social or moral character.

"A DISGRACE."

Mr. J. Berry, who is chairman of the Prescot Guardians Committee, moved the reference back of the report, and asked that the Committee should be supplied with all the information relative to the matter. He said the people in Prescot were of the opinion that if it were necessary to dismiss Dr. Sawmy this was not the way to go about it. The doctor had given ten years' valuable service to the institution, and they considered that to dismiss him in that manner was a disgrace. The P. A. C. had not been consulted. They should have had the person who laid the complaint and the nature of it before them before they considered the matter. They were being asked to confirm the dismissal of Dr. Swamy without knowing the nature of the complaint, which Mr. Eastman had said was not of a serious character.

The Chairman (Sir William Hodgson): He did not say that.

Mr. Berry asked what was there about it that had to be kept so secret.

CHAIRMAN'S APPEAL.

Seconding the reference back, Mr. James Smith (Hindley) said nobody had any idea what the complaint was about. He had criticised Dr. Swamy's repeated applications for increases of salary before and he felt he ought to speak on his behalf now. Some very hard things had been said about the P. A. C. on this matter.

The Chairman: The sub-Committee investigated the case very fully and came to the conclusion that the action they took was right, and it was taken with the unanimous approval of every member of that special sub-committee. In the circumstances, and in view of what may transpire subsequently, I hope the committee will not pursue it any farther.

Only five members voted for the reference back.—"Hindu".

During the past summer a huge steel bridge was completed across the Columbia River at the site of the Grand Coulee dam project. Across this mammoth structure run the tracks for the constant procession of cement trains that carry the concrete for the dam to the forms where the pouring is in process. As great foundations rise, block by block, across the gorge of the Columbia, the steel supports for the bridge are gradually embedded in the concrete, reports the Scientific American. As construction advances, the entire bridge will disappear and will be enclosed with the huge concrete structure's completion.

"Ramas" Of Bombay

Hard Struggle For Existence Drives The Youth Of Konkan Coast To The City Of Mills

"Rama" from the Konkan

Up and down the Konkan Coast travels the Bombay millhand, never free from debt in his village yet never anxious to earn by mechanical labour, coming here because he must and wanting to get back again to spend "Shimga" or "Divali" with his parents, (writes Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I. C. S., in "The Indian Textile Journal.") He strives his utmost on those occasions to be in two places at the same time, keeping his job held a "badli" while he himself is away on pass. Sometimes, indeed, he will miss the return steamer since saying good-bye for a year or more is a lengthy business, and he may arrive at the wharf with his village friends in time to see her lights mast-high on the horizon. Then, the next steamer or perhaps the next one after that, gets him along all too late, with the result that the "badli" or someone still luckier has already taken his footing. This state of affairs, however, might have been avoided had he been given his leave clipped by two or three days, with instructions to rejoin "between" the 19th and 21st of the month, for instance, thus elevating him from being a mere wage-earner to the position of a partner in his mills' prosperity, rather than as one without whom the usual and ordinary work can continue. After all, he argues, surely I deserved my brief holiday, yet now I lose everything by being a bit late, while they don't know that we keep the Peishwa's time in our village

His First Venture

Waiting on one occasion for the 2 a.m. boat at Dabhol Bandar, I happened to meet Rama, leaving for his first venture to the City of Mills He was quite optimistic for the future, and why not? Yes, he was fairly sure of some regular pay, because he had a friend whose uncle was a Line Jobber in a good mill, always ready to help anybody staying with him in his chawl. But just about then, the steamer's syren was heard and we had no time for further chatting in the ensuing confusion. Ten or twelve days later. I saw Rama for the second time on Lamington Road, where he was entertaining a small crowd with a few conjuring tricks.

Now Rama's case is not uncommon and there are thousands of Ramas in our mills. His name must still have been on that Jobber's list while he was making at least some use of his spare time to gain something on the streets by his wits in order to meet and defeat the bill for lodging, that would have to be paid after his casual selection from amongst many others at the mill gate. He might be acting for a few weeks, idle again for a few more weeks, and renewing his efforts for months and months on end to discover some steady and regular work anywhere. All the while, employed or unemployed, would be the ever-increasing toil of five or six annas for daily food and five or six rupees for the Jobber's rent, along with letters from his home asking for an occasional little remittance. At this stage, perhaps a Pathan will appear like Providence on the scene, and the trifling loan will be speedily arranged. Rama feels confident that he will repay it as and when it suits him, as he has yet to learn how much he will eventually be forced to pay, and to what extent the Pathan will keep him under surveillance He will meet his Jobber nightly in the chawl, and he will be met by his Pathan every pay-day squatting peacefully and pensively opposite the gate of the mill compound along with a dozen or more. It will be of no use for Rama to attempt to hurry away, since the Pathan can follow with longer footsteps. history thus repeating itself in the story of a good man running in front but a better man running behind So, no more two-anna cinemas no more half-cups of tea for poor Rama! Why at all then did he ever come to Bombay City?

His Konkan Home

The konkan is that strip of land, forty miles wide in places, lying between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, chiefly exporting postmen, policemen, "pattiwallas," and—millhands, anywhere and everywhere. Almost unknown to tourists, its charm of coastal scenery equals that of the Italian Riviera, and in his 1923 "Motor Guide to the Bombay Presidency," Edward Proes becomes almost lyrical over its description—"The long line of palms on its sandy beaches, broken here and there by the taller casuarinas, amongst which nestle the huts of the inhabitants, present an extremely picturesque view when approached from the sea." Vijayadurg Harbour, for example, with its massive double-walled fort and citadel, must have been at one time an important trading centre, but nowadays there is none to disturb its silence while one gazes on what might be an

... the Line Jobber always ready to help anybody staying with him in his chawl.

oil-painting, especially towards south. Alongside are waters deep and wide enough to anchor a whole fleet, and it is there that the amateur fisherman in a 'hodee' could spend a busy day with rod and line. Rumour also reports that a headless sentry comes nightly on duty to guard a colossal treasure buried within the walls, but of course he is not a talkative sort of ghost, while cobras maintain their watch over the choked-up tunnels by day.

Nevertheless, the Konkani perforce must leave those sandy beaches and pack up for Parel with his tall chimney-stacks, amongst which nestle the dark and dismal chawls of the mill-

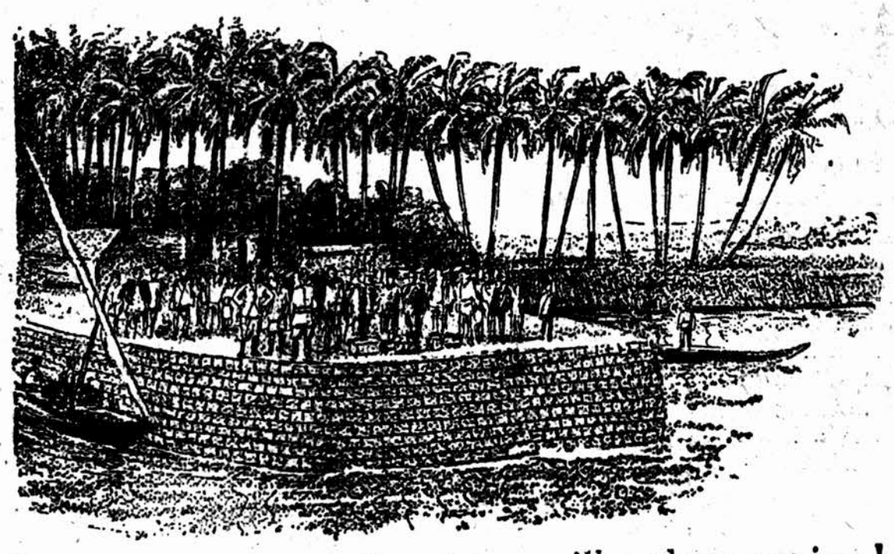
... he will be met by his Pathan, every pay-day, squatting peacefully and pensively opposite the Mill gate.

hands in old and dilapidated buildings without ventilation or sanitation, wherein he is compelled to exist as a matter of economic necessity. So wrote Mr. S. C. Joshi in Clifford Manshardt's book entitled "Bombay, To-day and To-morrow" It would only be a walk of a hundred paces from De Lisle Road Bridge to find decent and respectable families burning an oil-lamp in their rooms at noon, and a stranger might remark on the numbers dozing on their cots out of doors unless he had been informed that they were night-shift workers, while indoors he could not help but notice the wife's pots and pans spotcleaned and burnished, gleaming in the semi-darkness of poverty's misery. "In the second floor room of a chawl," also wrote a Lady Doctor. "I found six families, proved by six separate ovens on its floor, with adults and children numbering thirty" These private dens belong to absentee landlords whose agents summarily evict if troubled by any importunate tenant, and neighbours know better than to afford any shelter to such a family.

Hard Struggle For Existence

So, the Konkani leaves the Konkan entirely on account of domestic difficulties and with the hope of helping out. His parents and family cannot exist on fifty square yards of riceland with a few mango and coconut trees worth just a few rupees. The sea is there, but even fish cost money because there are hereditary rights over the waters in the creeks and along the sands for the drying of nets Everyone has his own niche in the local society. If more anxiety were needed, it comes with the arrival of the monsoon rains every month of June, one hundred and twenty inches or more, pouring down

(Continued On Page 47)



Dabhol Bandar with prospective millworkers anxiously waiting for the boat.

The wife's pots and pans spot-cleaned and burnished and gleaming in the semi-darkness of poverty's misery.

(Illustrations by courtesy of "The Indian Textile Journal")

A Page For Women

GIVE THE KIDDIES A RATTLING GOOD TIME

It is not a very common custom in India to give special parties for the children. Perhaps, it has never been considered necessary because they are always included in any party to which their parents are invited. Parents are known to take their children with them even when they go sick-visiting, or to political meetings or even midnight theatres sometimes! No one looks the least bit surprised either, to see the poor kiddies looking thoroughly miserable and making often a nuisance of themselves to others The custom is fast fading to-day because the children have no longer any time to go out with their parents!! They have their school, their cricket, their music classes, their school picnics and excursions, their scouting or guiding, and their gymnastics to keep them busy, and if there is any time spare from all these activities they split it between their studies and games on the landing or the front or back garden as the case may be.

The idea of children's parties is gradually creeping in, because grown-ups are beginning to realise that what is pleasure to them is not necessarily pleasure to their children. The best way to make these afternoons a real success is to see that the children really enjoy themselves. The mother must not only concentrate on providing plenty of wholesome dainties, and leave the rest to look after itself. Among the little guests there may be many who do not know each other and so will feel quite shy. When all the guests have assembled and the introductions are over lead them straight in to tea. Nothing could loosen their tongues or raise their spirits more than the enjoyment of all the lovely eaties and drinks before them. There may be a few shy ones. It is as well for the mother to make them her special charge for that afternoon, because the little hostess will tend to talk and play with her favourite friends and neglect the others.

After they have all had enough some lively games may be started. Arrange the order of the games in such a way that a quiet game follows a noisy one. This helps the little mites to compose themselves again. Too many rowdy games may make some children get out of hand and some unpleasant results might follow, that may mar the spirit of the evening. Last Touch Hide and Seek, Faggots, General Post are among the noisy games and Musical Cushion, Forfeits, Fizz-fuzz etc. may be included as the quieter games. A good idea would be to offer little prizes to the winners to add to the excitement Quite cheap and intriguing toys can be bought from the 6 anna toy-carts in the market.

By this time probably father will come home. He may ask the little boy or girl to bring out his hobby. It may be chocolate pictures or post card collection or anything else. These may be shown around and discussed. Some children might be asked to sing, dance or recite, and after that the party may break up. By then most of the kiddies will have had a romping time. The hostess must be very sure to see that there are not many grown-ups at this party. Father, mother, an aunt, or an older sister or brother, will be more than enough to help to make it a success. In watching the mother her children will unconsciously adopt her ways and in turn make themselves into charming little hosts and hostesses.

RECREATION AND WORK.

What is the difference between recreation and work. At the first glance the question almost seems superfluous. It may seem that there is all the difference in the world. A close examination of the problem reveals that there is hardly any difference.

The housewife who has to busy herself with cooking, washing, and mending day in and day out naturally considers every item of this programme hard work. But the school teacher or a nurse who spends all her time at her job, feels it a luxurious change to be able to follow some recipes from a daily paper and cook herself a little meal. She might even ask a friend in to share her exultation To her this little cooking has meant a very necessary recreation.

The gym. mistress may choke with disappointment if asked to train a group of children for some entertainment when she is on a holiday, to her it would mean only a busman's holiday. But the enthusiasm of lady at large would know no bounds in undertaking some such work at a holiday resort. She may throw all the ardour of a long forgotten youth in this job and enjoy every minute of it.

It has been said that "work and play in their highest forms are alike but in their degraded forms may differ." Sometimes one calls recreation an outlet of surplus energy. That hardly seems to fit when we think of the numbers of people who thoroughly enjoy a vigorous game of tennis after a hard working day. They often have no energy left for any more work, but can call up a large store for the game.

Play during childhood has been defined as "unfolding for self-development as a preparation for life." But then a child often prefers the games of a savage which have hardly any bearing on the preparation for modern life.

Some psychologists have called it the "recapitulation of the history of the race." That somewhat seems to account for the child's love of wild games.

One thing seems certain, however, that whichever activity is termed recreation or play it must have two essential elements —spontaneity, and joy, and must be free from outside restriction. Where the restrictions are self-imposed or willingly undertaken as in the rules of a game it does not matter.

FRUIT SALAD.

Ingredients:—

One small pine apple,
4 Ripe bananas,
6 Oranges,
1 Apple,
9 Figs,
9 Chikoos,
1 Sour lime,
Some red cherries.
Sugar to sweeten, a pinch of salt. cream.

Method:—Peal and stone the fruit, removing the inner skin where necessary. Cut it all up in small pieces. Squeeze the sour lime all over and add a pinch of salt. Sprinkle enough powdered sugar to sweeten the fruit and no more. Put the mixture in dry crystal bowls (for this will make a large quantity) chill in the refrigerator for half an hour, serve when ready. The cream must be served separately in a jug.

This makes a delightful hot-weather sweet, to finish up a meal with.

Non-prohibitionists may add two wine-glasses of sherry to give it a tang!

A NOVEL IDEA FOR NEW YEAR GIFTS.

Booksellers in England have thought of a very clever way of increasing their sales as well as offering the public a very original and attractive way of making gifts of books. The customer buys book tokens as they are called, which is a little greeting card as well; the value of the amount you wish to spend for a present for your friend is stamped upon it. This card is sent to the friend who exchanges it at his bookshop for any book or books up to that value. The sender has not to waste time and worry over whether his choice will suit the friend's taste or in wondering whether somebody else has already given the same gift. The bookshops arrange for the cashing of the cards between themselves. This would undoubtedly encourage people in sending books as gifts and the thirst for reading would grow rapidly.

SOME GAMES FOR THE JUNIORS

You can buy this very captivating game at the toy shop. Any number of children can play it round a large table. It is played with a picture-board, dice and tokens. One of the players becomes a banker. The principle is more or less the same as snakes and ladders—the tokens representing the players more backwards or forwards according to the instructions to which the throw of the dice brings the player. But it is far more absorbing and full of surprises. The player buys or sells estates, mortgages them, wins beauty or crossword competitions, brings of big business deals or may even go bankrupt. He has to use his discretion and yet the game is so sim-

(Continued on page 46)

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Georgette, Crepedechine, Satin Etc. in any shade can be had from:—

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Here is the answer to women who have always hoped for a liquid skin cleanser that would quickly and completely remove dust, dirt and make-up. Daggett & Ramsdell's *Perfect* Cleansing Oil penetrates deeply into the pores, and dirt and stale make-up vanish instantly. It leaves your skin soft, smooth and immaculately clean. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cleansing Oil is especially convenient when traveling or when you wish to refresh your skin in a hurry. Try this modern way of keeping your skin beautiful.

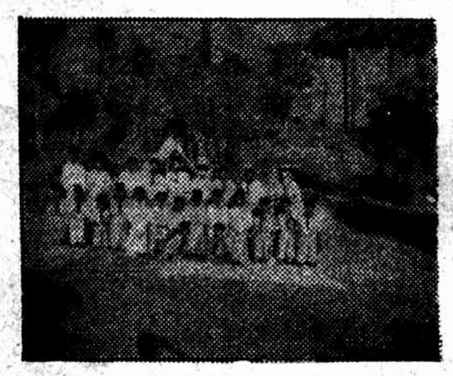
Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

The following letter has been addressed by the General Secretary, Indian National Scout Association, to the Nawab of Chhatari, Chief Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, India:

Dear Nawab of Chhatari,

You will excuse me for addressing this letter to you. Explaining the position taken by the members of the Baden-Powell Association at the open conference, one of the delegates put into my hands a circular which has been issued over your signature to various Associations in India belonging to the Boy Scouts Association. Though the circular is mentioned 'strictly private and confidential and meant only for circulation amongst commissioners, it contains statements of far-reaching importance which deserve explanation in the interest of the Scout Movement.

You are aware that at the end of the First Round Table Conference a unanimous agreement was reached on several issues including the issue of the Scout Promise. You were the Chairman of that Conference as well as of the Sub-



One of the spots in the Karaiya Camp Ground

Committee appointed by that Conference and Mr. Thaddaeus, the General Secretary of the Boy Scouts Association of India, agreed in his personal capacity to that formula. You must be aware that we passed the resolution on the policy of the Association where we unanimously decided that:

> "The association will be a non-political, non-military, undenominational and educational organisation, and it shall not identify itself with any religious class or political party."

In the address that Dr. B. H. Mehta gave to the first conference on behalf of the I. N. S. A. he explicitly stated that they desired that the Scout Movement should be an entirely educational movement, as the boy at so young an age was not able to understand the complications and controversies of politics. He further stated that the purpose of the Scout Movement was to develop the boy that he will become an efficient and intelligent citizen, who would be able to think for himself on all problems of life. Specially mentioning politics, he said that scouting develops citizenship in such a way that if the Scout in his later life decides to become a liberal, he will be an honest liberal striving for his ideals, and if he becomes a Congressman he will serve his Motherland to the best of his capacity in the same manner. To my knowledge there was not a single other individual from any other association who stated anything which could have been interpreted as meaning that the Scout Movement was meant to be political as it has so far been during the last twenty years under the leadership of Lord Baden-Powell.

I was, therefore, most surprised to read in your 'Secret Circular' where you have stated:

> "The question that was uppermost in our minds and to which we gave our careful thought was 'why do the Seva Samiti and the Indian National Scout Association desire such changes?' It is with much regret that we have been forced to the conclusion after carefully analysing the cumulative evidence as gathered from the utterances of representatives of both the Associations of their press statements that the main impetus behind their desire for a change is 'political.' To changes which have their origin in politics we as members of the All-India Boy Scouts Association cannot subscribe though we are prepared to be as accommodating as possible and to consider any changes provided they are non-communal and non-political and aimed at only at the improvement of Scouting and the good of the boyhood of India."

I am really surprised, Sir, that during the conference at which you were present and at which you had the honour to preside you had unfairly reached private conclusions of which you had not stated a word either at the two Round Table Conferences or at the Subjects-Committee meeting. On the contrary you had stated at the First Conference that you were extremely pleased that a splendid unanimous agreement was reached. I remember the vociferous cheer which you personally gave when Dr. Mehta agreed on the compromise formula of the promise before we dispersed from the conference.

Referring to your statement on the political desire of national associations, I can at least say on behalf of the Indian National Scout Association that considering the huge public support that is behind our Association, we would have stated openly that we desire that the National Scout Movement should be political, if we so desired it to be. Such a statement would have brought us the full support of the public, and of the majority of provincial Governments. I do not know, Sir, what is exactly meant by the word 'political' in your esteemed 'Secret Circular'. If by this it is meant that the children of our land are going to be taught to love their Motherland, and they are prepared to swear loyalty to nothing else but their Motherland, then I agree that our movement is political and shall always remain so. But, if by political you mean and that alone can be the interpretation of political intentions, that we desire to use the Scout Movement for the benefit of any political party, or for the advocacy of any one brand of political ideology, as the Baden-Powell Movement did so far, then I must say, Sir, that your statement is a gross perversion of truth and an unbecoming misrepresentation of a number of sister Scout Movement, including some of the major Provincial Associations belonging to the Baden-Powell Movement.

You will excuse me, Sir, if I say that of all the Associations in India, it does not become the B. P. Association to complain of politics in the Scout Movement. It is accepted by entire Indian public opinion, and no amount of argument on your side is going to disprove the fact, *"that in origin and intention the Baden-Powell Movement has been, is, and is determined to remain a political movement."* The Chief Scout of India of your Association is the political head of this country. This is likewise so in every Province and in all Indian States. All the ranks of officials in the Scout Movement are appointed in India by these political personages, and if you will put before the public the name of every scout official who has been "nominated," then it will be found that most of these are Government officials or persons holding a certain type of political views. At the Round Table Conferences your Association was represented by men like yourself, Sir Douglas Young, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Justice Sir Iqbal Ahmed, some D.P.I.s and others. Their only "raison detre" in the Scout Movement is the fact that they are politicians. Not only that, but in the past the Scout Movement has been openly exploited for political purposes. For many years it was compulsory for the Indian Scout in the Scout Movement to salute the Union Jack. The prohibition to sing "Vande Mataram" in the Scout Movement when Government officials are present is only of recent memory in Bombay. Scouts in Bombay were used for C.I.D. services and have obtained certificates for that purpose. The main functions of the Scout Movement in most of the provinces have been holding of rallies to welcome Government officials—Governors, Collectors, etc., and to salute the Union Jack. In Bengal, I reliably understand, the Scouts were asked to line the streets to welcome British Troops.

During the Second Round Table Conference Pandit Kunzru, at the request of your representatives, quoted in no unmistakable terms, argument after argument and fact after fact which proved to the hilt of the political character of the B. P. Movement.

THE PLEDGE

Far more objectionable than the above misrepresentation of true facts, is the positive attempt of the Secret Circular to mislead Scout Associations on the question of the pledge. You have stated in your Secret Circular:

> "On the question of the promise considerable opposition was offered to the views of our representatives as we desired that the promise be retained as it at present stands. Though we asked why the Seva Samiti and the National Scout Association desired this change no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming..... It was also urged that the promise should consist of "God and Country" no other alternative to be considered."

I am really surprised how such a statement can be honestly included in any circular by a responsible organisation, when it positively distorts facts and hides from the Commissioners the real decisions and happenings at the Conference. Dr. Mehta stated in no unmistakable terms during the first R.T.C. and at the Sub-Committee meeting that the reasons why we desire that the word "King-Emperor" should be deleted in the Pledge, among many more are:

(1) That one of the main reasons of the present plight of the B.P. Association in India was the presence of the word in the pledge which demanded of our innocent youth an allegiance of which they understood nothing.

(2) That the public is not swayed by arguments, but by sentiments, and children refuse to join, and parent refuse to send their children to an association which demands a particular type of loyalty.

(The truth of this statement will be realised by the B. P. Association in the very near future.)

(3) The present dependent position of India in the British Empire, at times creates a conflict of loyalties when the interests of India are not identical with that of the British Empire.

They really do relish their work.

(4) If India ever becomes a Dominion in the Commonwealth of the British Empire of her own free choice, then I am sure there will be less difficulty to include the word "King" in the Pledge. For the time being Indian must follow South Africa and Ireland and follow the resolutions of the majority of Hindus and Mohamadans in the country as represented by the decisions of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League both of which are pledged to complete independence.

(5) The Scout Movement is an International Movement, and its membership should be open to children of parents of every type of opinion. The principle of monarchy was accepted only by a bear majority of peoples of the world. The words God and Country alone are necessary for International affiliation. Then why insist that the Indian Scout Movement, a purely education movement, should be exploited for the Imperialistic purposes of the British Empire?

(6) The inclusion of the word "King-Emperor" is a positive conclusion upon the children to swear by a particular political situation "and the in-

(Continued On Page 40)

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

DEMARCATION OF SEASONS FOR GAMES IN BOMBAY

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Some time ago I had referred to the fact that Bombay had no fixed seasons for games like cricket, football, hockey and tennis as they have in England and other important parts of the sporting world. There was a time when cricket and football were played about the same time during the months of June, July, August and September. The only season for playing Cricket during the Monsoon was that it corresponded with England's Cricket Season. Even the Quadrangular was staged at this time, with the inevitable result that many of its matches were practically washed out by the rains. Indeed, it took a long time for the cricket authorities in Bombay highly conservative as they were, to shift the dates for the great carnival to winter months!

LENGTHY PERIODS

During the last ten or fifteen years sport has taken tremendous strides in Bombay as in other parts of India. More and more interest is being taken by the younger generation in all games. In consequences of this the season for each game has been prolonged considerably—so much so that cricket is now played from June to March. Football covers the field from April to October. Hockey claims the allegiance of the public from November to May and tennis from December to March. While I am prepared to concede that football and hockey have some justification for their prolonged seasons, having given grounds to play on, cricket has no reason for it at all. It will take a lot of explaining away why cricket matches are still arranged during July and August when the Monsoon and the Bombay Monsoon at that, is at its height. Instead of cricket, our cricketers play hide and seek with the rains!

INCREASE IN SCOPE

When Indians generally in this part of the country did not take much interest in games other than cricket it was a different matter. Conditions have now changed to a large extent. With the wider interest evinced by the players and the public, every game has tried to encroach, so to say, on the times of the other, without the least consideration of the general benefit to sport as a whole. This clashing of seasons is undoubtedly doing harm to the games concerned. It is extremely difficult for players, who are devotees of different games, to lend proper attention to them all at the same time. There are people orthodox and dogmatic enough to say that everybody should choose a game or two for himself and devote all his time, energy and attention to those games. But they forget or ignore the fact that if seasons are properly demarcated every player will have a chance to enact in every game he likes. There are heaps of examples when notable cricketers have become famous in hockey, football, tennis, and other games. A. L. Hosie is a shining example of this combination.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Apart from the question of opportunities offered to players, division of seasons would enhance interest and enthusiasm of the public in every game. When a season is too long people lose interest in it, however good the play or contests might be. This means loss of revenue to the game. I need hardly mention that each and every game in Bombay —or for the matter of that in the whole country, is badly in need of financial support. Our progress is being retarded for want of adequate support. Therefore, whatever support is there must be properly utilised and to the best advantage of the games. Now the first thing to be done is a judicious division of the seasons. If the associations controlling these games in this city take up this question seriously, I do not think it will take long to arrive at a mutual adjustment.

RAPPROCHEMENT CALLED FOR

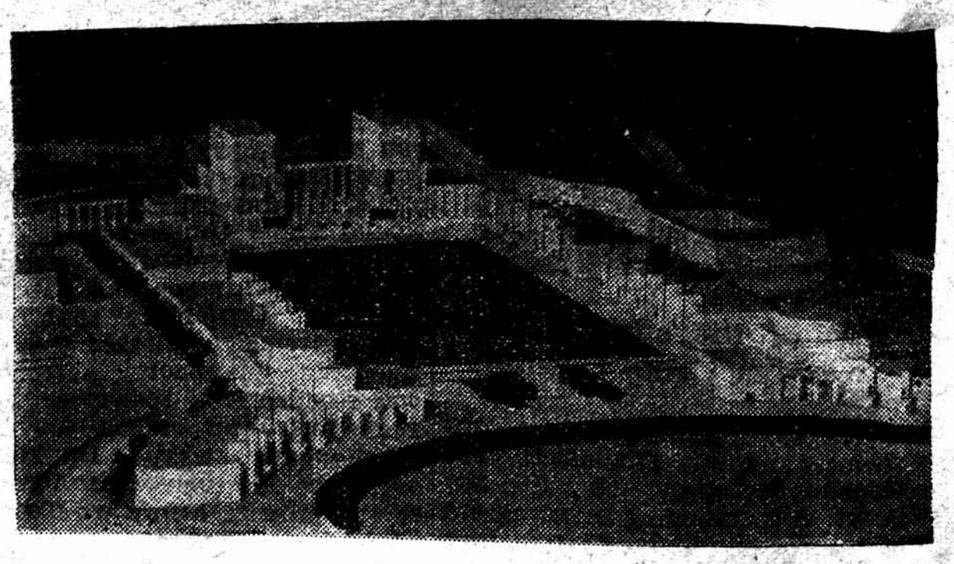
As I have remarked above, there is a great dearth of playing fields in Bombay. It is for the public to see that the Government and the Municipality make adequate provision for same in the near future. At the same time I feel that fullest use is not being made of the grounds now available to the public. I particularly refer to the Co-operage and B. P. H. A. grounds. It is a pity that due to personal causes there is no co-operation between the two bodies which control these grounds. If a rapprochement can be brought about and cordial relationship prevails between them, I have no doubt that much good will accrue to Bombay's football and hockey out of it. For nearly half the year round, these two important playing fields remain idle more or less. If they are used simultaneously for hockey and football, their important tournaments can be speedily completed. This will not only mean a great saving of time and inconvenience, it will also result in appreciable financial advantage to both the parties concerned.

SUGGESTED DEMARCATION

As regards the demarcation of seasons, I would suggest that cricket should be played from the beginning of September to the end of December. This will give it almost an uninterrupted season from rain. For football, I should reserve the period between May and August. The months of January and February would suffice for the Tennis Tournaments, while the principal hockey engagements may be fixed during March and April with the League matches played off in January and February. It should be our special care to see that the important tournaments have a free running. A slight clash here and there may not make much difference to the gate receipts or to important players. In Calcutta I notice they have fixed their seasons very well which certainly helps their finances considerably. I do not see any reason why it cannot be done in Bombay.

TOO MANY TOURNAMENTS

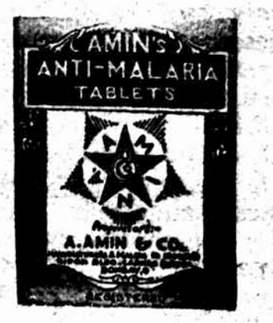
With the spread and increase of popularity of these games, tournaments are springing up like mushrooms. Too many of them are likely to do harm rather than good to the game and their promoters as well. It is, therefore, necessary that the controlling bodies should be careful in according permission for starting new competitions in as much as they should be careful in promoting tournaments themselves. Keen rivalry between various bodies has brought about a situation which is sure to undermine the cause of sport. I do not wish to name any institution at this stage for obvious reasons. Nonetheless I feel strongly about the jealous and almost unsporting way in which things are being carried on in different parts of the city. Time has come for crying a halt and remedying the evil!



Sixty-four foreign nations and the League of Nations will assemble about the Court of Peace shown above when the dol. 150,000,000 New York World's Fair 1939 opens on April 30 next year. As host at this round-table of good-will, the United States Federal Building will stand at the end of the vast parade ground, capable of holding 50,000 persons. On each side of the court and flanking the large lagoon will be the eight buildings comprising the Hall of Nations, where foreign countries will have their official exhibits, apart from the individual pavilions which many foreign governments will erect on separate plots. On the extreme right are structures to house the Pan-American displays.

TO SAVE ONESELF FROM THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF QUININE TAKE

AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS



ITS QUALITIES KICK OUT OF YOUR BODY ALL THAT DULLNESS WHICH PULLS YOU DOWN. THESE TABLETS CAN BE SAFELY TAKEN BY WOMEN AT ALL TIMES. AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.

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Transport Minister's Crazy Gang

The Minister of Transport is to establish a crazy gang of drivers, write "Sunday Express" in mail week.

They will carry out speed tests on all kinds of road surfaces in all weather conditions.

The first of these special skidding machines will be on the roads in London to-morrow. They resemble a motor-cycle combination —except that the side-car wheel has been set at an angle so that it will be partly skidding and partly revolving.

When the surveyor of a highway authority finds a big number of accidents happening on a particular stretch of road he will send for the crazy gang. They will carry out road surface tests on the spot.

POTATOES FROM DESERT

The early months of this year saw large quantities of new potatoes coming on the market. The reason for this, says "Home Gardening," is that the sources of supply are increasing every year.

First there are the Guerneys, which are grown in glasshouses. Then come those from the Canary Islands, grown outdoors, which are, next to the Guernseys the best now available.

Supplies also come from North Africa, which we regard as desert. Some arrive from Algeria, but these are not of such good flavour. Lastly, there are new potatoes from Morocco, which have a pleasing flavour.

BIRTH CONTROL

WITH PERFECT SAFETY AND NO ANXIETY

It is hard to believe that Birth Control can be so dainty, easy, greaseless with Perfect Safety and no anxiety,

But

it is true Solocone Snow White, Antiseptic, greaseless are not only easy to use, but completely removable with water.

For that reason alone thousands of Modern Women now prefer "Solocone" the Perfect Unfailing Prophylactic.

Price at Rs. 1/8/- per Box.

(Free Literature could be obtained from "Solocone" Agency P. O. Box 668, Bombay).

20 YEARS!!!

They all said: IT WAS FRUITLESS SEARCH

BUT HER OPTIMISM WAS UNDAUNTED

SEE HOW .....

DEVIKA RANI

Portrays It in—

BOMBAY TALKIES'
GREAT SCREEN ROMANCE

Nirmala

CO-STARRING:

ASHOK KUMAR

A great story that fills your Heart with Emotions—Sweet and Pathetic—from Beginning to End.

NOW IN THE

6th Week

SEE IT TO-DAY

Daily: 5-15; 8 & 10-30 p.m.

Matinee: To-day: 2-30 p.m.

Roxy TALKIES

3 GREAT STARS

IN

ONE GREAT SHOW!

*SHANTA APTE,
* RAM MARATHEY,
*PARASHRAM
IN

"GOPAL KRISHNA"

The PRABHAT Touch to SHRI KRISHNA

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays: 2-30 p.m.

CENTRAL

CINEMA: ..... :GIRGAUM

OBJECTION TO SABNIS' CANDIDATURE

Shamdasani's Appeal To B. P. C. C.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani has addressed the following letter to the General Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:

Gentlemen, re: By Election of D (Girgaum) Ward on Tuesday the 24th May 1938 to fill up one vacancy in the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

You are aware that the above election is a contested one. I am one of the three candidates whose names have this day been published as validly nominated.

Of the three canidates one Mr. A. V. Sabnis is a retired Municipal Secretary Bombay Municipality and a J.P. In this connection I would refer you to Section 16 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 which 'inter alia' provides as under:—

Disqualifications for being a Councillor

16 (1) A person shall be disqualified for being elected or appointed and for being a Councillor if such person:

(d) is the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner or a Municipal Officer or Servant or a licensed Surveyor or plumber.

The disqualification as aforesaid is founded upon a salutary principle. Doubtless you will agree that such a salutary principle should not be encroached upon by reason of the retirement of such persons as aforesaid from the services of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Will the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee stand by as a mere spectator and allow such a salutary principle being encroached upon? If not, will the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee fight for the salutary principle as in Orissa and Bombay and call upon all Congressmen to discountenance the election of an ex-serviceman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by actively supporting the candidature of one of two remaining candidates who are both Congressmen and public workers. The choice should lie between me and Mr. R. S. Nimbkar.

I need not refer to what I have stood and fought for during the past 15 years in the cause of the public which I have made my own. I trust my claim for Congress support will be favourably considered on its own merits.

May I hope that you will be pleased to place this letter before the special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which is fixed for to-day to consider the above matter?

Thanking you in anticipation for an early reply to the above address.

(It may be added in this connection that as a pensioner of the Bombay Municipality Mr. A. V. Sabnis is disqualified from standing as a candidate for Municipal elections).

HIGHLY ADMIRED BY THE PUBLIC

HARIPURA CONGRESS TOPICAL

IS BEING SHOWN with SAGAR'S

GAY BIRDS

Featuring:

MOTILAL

and

SHOBHANA SAMARTH

KOHINOOR

CINEMA: DADAR

TIME AS USUAL.

CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL

Appeal For Help From Public

The Managing Secretary of the Congress Free Hospital writes:—

Although the Congres Free Hospital was established in May 1930 with the specific object of helping national workers who had been the victims of the police violence, a perusal of the reports of this Hospital will convince the public that its beneficiaries comprise the wide range of humanity irrespective of race, colour, creed or se.

Since its inception, the Hospital has treated nearly six thousand inpatients and four hundred thousands out-patients.

At present the Hospital maintains ten beds (surgical) and an out-patients department attended by a hundred persons daily.

It need hardly be stressed that a centrally situated institution of this kind which minsters the needs of the sick and the maimed of all classes and conditions of people, and which conducted without any provincial or race bias, or limitations, is an absolute necessity and deserves fullest support of all who have sympathy for the suffering ones.

The Hospital is run with utmost economy and efficiency, yet our present resouces are inadequate to cover the annual expenditure. A sum of at least ten thousand rupes is urgently needed for the current year.

The Managing Committee, therefore, begs to ap appeal to the citizens of Bombay and those outside Bombay to show their active sympathy with its work by helping it to carry on its work unhampered.

The business Associations of Bombay and elsewhere have been our mainstay and they have helped us in thepast with cash and kind, and we earnestly hope that they will also help us now.

The Managing Committee of the Hospital desires to avail itself of this opportunity to express its heartfelt thanks to all who have hitherto helped us with funds and advice.

The Committee also trusts that it will have hearty co-operation from the pres, and that its appeal wil meet with generous response from all who can offord to bring comfort to their suffering fellow citizens.

Donations and subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Secretary.

Bombay Presidency Homoeopathic Conference

Drs. K. G. Vaze, and G. S. Palsule have isssued the following appeal to the Homoeopaths:—

You are aware of the fact that the "Bombay Medical Practitioners' Bill" is on the floors of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and should articles 33 and 35 about fines and penalty in the "Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act pass in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, a person practising Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Yogachikitsa will not be allowed to practise. Allopathic doctors, Ayurvedic Vaidas and Unani Hakims are exempted. The cause of a science like Homoeopathy progressive as well as popular will much suffer in the Presidency.

It is necessary that all who have regard and love for Homoeopathy should unite in pointing to the Government the defects in the Bill which are harmful in the respect.

A Conference of all lovers of Homoeopathy is to be called at Poona on the 5th of June.

The Reception Committee hope that you will be a member of the Reception Committee and help us to make the Conference a success.

Seen
in the Streets....

Re-created
in the Studio....

And Now
FLASHED ON
THE SILVER SCREEN!

Life....Love....Joy....
and Sorrow....

'RICKSHAWALLA'

alias "BHOLA-RAJA"

Ranjit's Record-making Comedy-Drama

Produced by: EZRA MIR;

Starring:—

MAZAHARKHAN

2nd WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Matinee To-day: 2-30 p.m.

WEST END

Talkies .... Lamington Rd.

Hear songs of Rickshawalla on H. M. V. Records

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

Scenes after scenes rouses your enthusiasm

The message and mysticism of the cast, with an appeal to the heart.

SEE

THE CIRCLE PICTURES MAIDEN PRODUCTION

'NIGAH-E-KAMIL'

Director: MR. RUKESH

Featuring:

RUKESH, SEETA, GULAM MAHOMED, HOMI KARANI, GULAM RASUL, KESAR, LAXMI and Others.

AT

MINERVA

TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD BOMBAY

Shows: 5-15, 8 and 10-30
Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

3RD GLORIOUS WEEK

KUNKU

at

PLAZA (Dadar)

Daily: 5, 7-45 and 10-45
Matinee on Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 2-15 p.m.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

66. MATRIMONIAL.

A Suitable Punjabi Brahmin is invited to correspond for the hand of a Punjabi Saraswat Brahmin virgin girl, B.A., B.T., 22 years. Only daughter in several families. Apply Box No. 10241. "Bombay Chronicle

Wanted a suitable and handsome bride for a Punjabee Khatri B.A., B.T., caste-creed religion and nationality no bar. Direct correspondence from a girl preferred. Apply Box No. 10265. "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

Four rooms airy flats Swastik House corner Lamington Road Kiln Lane apply Top floor Telephone 26968. (10269)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted Candidates to Qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10231)

Wanted candidates for Telegraph, Station Master, Radio and Electric class. Allowance Rs. 28 Uniform, passage and quarter free Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight.—Director, Royal Telegraph and Ry, Duties College, Bombay 14.

(10234)

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Vice-Principal of the University Law College, Calcutta, and must reach the undersigned on or before 31st May, 1938. The salary of the post which will be a whole-time one, has been fixed at Rs. 400-25-600 per month with benefit of provident fund. The appointment will be for not less than five years in the first instance and may be renewed thereafter. Applicants must not be more than 50 years of age, and must possess high academic qualifications and teaching and administrative experience. He will be expected to join on and from 1st July 1938. Full particulars about the College will be found in the University Calendar Part I.

P. N. BANERJEE,
Secretary,
University Law College
Governing Body, Calcutta.
16-5-1938.

(8595)

The BROADWAY

Kingsway-Khodadad Circle-Dadar

TO-DAY MORNING SHOW AT 10-30 A. M.

Wild Animal Cargoes Shipwrecked on a deserted jungle island, trapping their captors in the most hair-raising, breath-taking drama of the survival of the fittest:

"EAST OF JAVA"

with

CHARLES BICKFORD

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

"THE KING and the CHORUS GIRL"

A Warner Bros. Picture.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Applications are invited throughout India from capable influential and experienced persons desirous to secure considerable volume of business in each District for attractive and beautiful 1939 Calendars. Terms most unique. Commission and Effort Bonus. Please apply Ideal Calendar Manufacturing Co., of India, Post Box No. 979, Bombay. (10222)

151. MEDICAL ADLETS

"Pileax" for Piles, Re. 1. Rau & Sons, Dowlaishwaram, S.I. (10243)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10081)

661. SILK—COTTON—WOOL

"Silk Shirting" Cream or Snow White, very soft, decent, durable, No cotton thread mixed. Stands washing, 9 yds. x 54" for 6 shirts at Rs. 5-8. Post free. Money back if unapproved. Agents Wanted. Pay 150. Apply: Golden Eagle Mills, Ludhiana, 22. (10228)

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

"I think the court may presume under section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act that a Pathan money-lender never gives in cash the full amount of the note

"I therefore do not believe the bare word of the complainant. He is a professional money-lender with a number of clients, yet he says he never keeps account books but only keeps a mental note of everything, including part-payments made by his debtors. I therefore hold the prosecution case not proved," said Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, while acquitting Rangaswami Venkatachari, a clerk of Volkart Bros.

The complainant Jumagulkhan Mahomed Rasoolkhan in a statement to the court said that he lent Rs. 250 to the accused on May 5, 1937, on a promissory note, while the accused was adjudicated insolvent on May 3, 1937.

Under the circumstances he prayed for a process against the accused.

The accused stated that only a sum of Rs. 23-8 was given to him in cash and that he had also informed the complainant about his insolvency.

Although he had lodged complaints with the police twice and sent a petition to the Police Commissioner, regarding ill-treatment and harassment at the hands of five persons, he got no protection from the police resulting in his being stabbed yesterday by two of these persons.

This was the complaint made yesterday by Bhogilal Chunilal to the Byculla police. Since April he stated he had been the victim of their harassment. They used to go to his house and threaten him. On April 16, Harichand and Narayan are alleged to have assaulted him. One of them put a stick in his mouth while the other kicked him from behind. He was detained in the J. J. Hospital for two days for treatment.

Yesterday Babu Rao Master, and Laxman are alleged to have stopped him near the Grant Medical College. They are said to have assaulted him and stabbed him in the back. He was then taken by a police constable to J. J. Hospital. Sub-Inspector Khan recorded his statements in consequence of which the police arrested Harichand, Narayan, Hira, Babu Rao Master and Laxman.

"Death was caused by a suicidal dose of sulphuric acid poisoning," was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury at the inquest today on the body of Kalyanibai Shrikant Shenoi (21), residing at Dadar.

The girl was found unconscious in her room on May 2. She was found suffering from poisoning, and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where she died the next day.

It was stated by the deceased's sister that the girl was a widow and that she was living with witness. but for the last four months she lived at Dadar and was learning embroidery work.

On May 3 witness saw her in hospital. On her questioning the deceased, she wrote a chit in her presence. In it she mentioned that she was committing suicide by taking sulphuric acid.

Quite a little commotion was created in the compound of the European General Hospital this morning when an Anglo-Indian youth threw a bottle into the out-patient's dispensary and shattered some lattice work. He resisted arrest but was ultimately overpowered.

Yesterday, Mahashankar Pitambar (50) while crossing the road near Charni Road Garden was knocked down by a car. He was severely injured. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died this morning.

An inquest will be held on his body on June 7.

SOCIAL CONTACT AND INDIANS

European Progressive Group's Plea For Breaking Barriers

The second report of the European Progressive Group covers the period 1st February 1937 to 31st March 1938. A large number of meetings were held during this period and the attendance on the average was encouraging.

It is stated that the Group continued to receive a gratifying amount of publicity from the Indian Press: papers such as the "Times of India", "Evening News of India", "Bombay Chronicle", "Sunday Standard," "Bombay Sentinel", etc., reporting all important meetings held by the Groups.

During the month of August 1937, the Joint Groups produced their first publication, "Progress', which was an ambitious magazine containing 92 pages, with articles from members and also certain precis of the Groups' more important meetings. The reception of "Progress" was most encouraging and a large number of congratulatory letters were received by the Joint Editors, Mr. Rashid Ali Baig and Mr. Henry Born.

The finances of the Group continued to be satisfactory, the revenue from members on account of the five-rupee annual subscription, being just sufficient to pay the running expense of the Group, these coming almost entirely under the heading of postage and stationery. The membership of the Group stands to-day at 123.

During the middle of last year it became apparent to the more active members of the Group that their hopes of succeeding in breaking down the barriers in this country which stand between social contact between Europeans and Indians, had not proved as successful as had been hoped. The fundamental idea underlying the Progressive Group movement was that if the two communities came to know each other better as individuals, they would, it is hoped, appreciate with more sympathy their political aspirations.

PEASANTS WAIT UPON PREMIER

KARACHI, May 21.

A deputation of the Nasarpur villagers assisted by Dr. Choitram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee waited on Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier, this afternoon and related their hardship at the hands of the Zamindars.—United Press.

Two royal visits will be paid to Empire Exhibition at Glasgow in June. Princess Royal will visit exhibition on June 9th and Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will visit it on June 23.

Pandit B. Lakshminarayan Shanbhogue, Sahitya Shiromani and Snkhyayoga Teertha, of Bombay, who has been awarded the titles of "Vidyalankar" and "Sahitya Maneeshi" by Dr. Kurtkoti and the Sanskrit Karyalaya, Chilowli, U. P., respectively.

Workers' Demands At Each Street Corner

Demands for release of Sholapur prisoners, removal of flogging clauses from the statute book were made from the street-corner meetings, held under the auspices of the B. P. T. U. C., in the Naigaon area. Workers were acquainted with a brief account of the deeds perpetrated in the Vijapur jail and were exhorted to express their indignation on the 28th May, 1938, by raising a huge protest in the meeting to be held on that day which is to be specially observed as the 'Sholapur Day'. In all about a dozen meetings were held in which about 2,500 workers participated. Sjts. Morey, D. S. Vaidya and Paranjpye were the speakers.

TO-DAY'S MASS MEETING

A mass meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) near the B. D. D. Chawl No. 18 Naigaon, at 5-30 p.m. Sjts. Morey, D. S. Vaidya, S. S. Mirajkar, L. K. Oak, S. G. Patlar and Tambitker will be the speakers. Street corner meetings will be held in Shivdi, Ambewadi and Parel Village areas to-day.

ARYAKANYA MAHAVIDYALAYA

The new term of Aryakanya Mahavidyalaya begins on 9th June. This year only 25 new girls are to be admitted.

Rules and regulations can be had from the Hon. Governess

S.N.D.T. Women's Varsity

The results of the University Examinations will be declared in the Indian Women's University Office on 25th of May at 12 noon

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI

The thirty-fifth annual general gathering of the above Mandali and the Prize Distribution Function of the Mogaveera Free Night School will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidetnship of Mrs. Hansa Mehta (Parliamentary Secretary, Government of Bombay).

SPECIMEN FREE

We shall gladly send anybody GRATIS AND POST-FREE a specimen copy of Gambers famous magazine "HEALTH AND VITALITY" along with other valuable literature.

Residents of Bombay can get these in person or ring us up for them. They can also take a loan of the book "IDEAL MARRIAGE" free of charge. BRIJMOHAN & Co., 6 Ferozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Telephone: 30230

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 8, 1994
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 21, 1357
Parsi: Adar 19, 1307
Hightide: 4-44 17-16
Lowtide: 10-23
Sunrise: 6h 2m
Sunset: 7h 8m

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule Plane left on Saturday morning at 7-15 a.m. and came back the same day to Schedule at 11 a.m. with Kathiawar passengers.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Jnaneshwari at the Ashram Library Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SUPPORT TO MR. NIMBKAR

A public meeting will be held at Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. when Mr. Indulal Yagnik will preside. Many prominent leaders will address the meeting.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. upon the subject "Intercaste marriage should be encouraged". Mr. Zarnegar will move it and Mr. G. N. Nagarkar will oppose it.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

A half-day picnic to Juhu has been arranged of the members and their guests, on Sunday the 29th instant. The members will meet at Santa Cruz at 2 p.m. and may communicate to the Jt. Hon. Secretary, 207, Bazargate Street, Fort.

MR. CHINIVALA ADVOCATE'S LECTURE

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Daily Seth House, 3rd Floor, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give a talk on "The Geography of Nisti". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

BAND AT THE JOSEPH BAPTISTA GARDENS

By kind permission of W. R. G. Smith, Esq., C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, the Band of the Bombay City Police will play a programme of music at the Joseph Baptista Gardens, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 6 p.m. (S.T.).

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen a debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at Jamiat's Hall at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sharp, when Mr. Haji Umer Khatri will propose that "Birth Control is not desirable."

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS' CO-OPERATIVE (URBAN) BANK, LTD.

The 5th annual general meeting of the above Bank will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Bombay Municipal Sports Club Pavilion (and not in the Corporation Hall as previously notified)

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SWAYAM SEVA DAL

An annual general meeting of the above Dal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in the premises of the Kanada Primary School, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, to elect the new office-bearers for the year 1938.

BAL SAMBHAJI VYAYAM SHALA

Naigaum, B. D. D. Chawl.

The opening ceremony of the above School will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Naigaum, B. D. D. Chawl No. 10, by Sjt. Nagindi T. Master, Vice-President, B. P. C. C. Messrs. S. K. Patil, Secretary, B. P. C. C., S. S. Mirajkar, S. B. Mahadeshwar and Rambhao Patil will be amongst the speakers on the occasion.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The King and the Chorus Girl." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Menaka and her Indian Ballet and Orchestra." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday at 6-30 p.m. only.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"Wide Open Faces". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sweet Devil". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dynamite". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Gay Birds". Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dhruva". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dhruv Kumar". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nigah-e-Kamil". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Man-Mohan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Wells Fargo". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"International Settlement". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Souls at Sea." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Rickshawalla." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

NARIMAN-PATEL CONTROVERSY

Mr. A. H. Gadre the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Citizens' Committee saw Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress on Friday morning and asked him what the Working Committee was going to do in the matter of the Patel-Nariman controversy. Mr. Subhas Babu said that he would have to discuss the matter in details which he would be able to do after his return from Poona. Accordingly Mr. Gadre will meet the Congress President again next week.

"ALL RIGHTS RESERVED"

Bette Davis, who has just completed work in "Jezebel," Warner Bros., colorful Civil War drama, already has been assigned the leading feminine role in a new picture, advises a dispatch from the Burbank, Calif., studios. The production, formerly known as "All Rights Reserved" but currently untitled, was adapted for the screen by Casey Robinson from an original story by Wallace Sullivan. Errol Flynn has already been set for the leading masculine role in the picture and Olivia de Havilland, who last week completed work in the all-technicolor romance, "The Adventures of Robin Hood" in which she and Flynn are co-starred, has also been slated for a top role in the new picture. Miss Davis replaces Kay Francis in the picture, as Warner Bros., have devised new plans for Miss Francis' next starring production, details of which are expected to be made known shortly.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION

No Official Candidate By Congress

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday at the Congress House to consider the attitude of the Committee regarding Municipal bye-election in 'D' (Girgaum) Ward, which comes off on Tuesday.

The Committee after discussion passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority that in its opinion there should be no official candidate put for this bye-election.

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE PICTURE OF THE HOUR . . .
AND A HUNDRED BIG MOMENTS!
INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT
DOLORES DEL RIO
GEORGE SANDERS
JUNE LANG
DICK BALDWIN
Today's amazing drama behind the barricades of Shanghai's amazing city within a city!
20th

Capitol

ONLY FOUR MORE PERFORMANCES!

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 6-30 p.m.
TUESDAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

First Prize Winners of the International Dance Olympiad 1936—

MENAKA

and her Indian BALLET & ORCHESTRA

Prices: Rs. 7-8; 5-12; 3-6; 2-4; 1-2

Plans open. Book early.

Grave Situation In Czechoslovakia

Scuffles On Eve Of Elections

We Shall Defend Ourselves If Need Be, Says Dr. Hodza

TENSE SITUATION: CZECHOSLOVAKIAN RESERVISTS CALLED UP

PRAGUE, MAY 21.

DISTURBANCES ARE REPORTED FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY. MOUNTED POLICE AND GENDARMES ARE GUARDING THE HEADQUARTERS OF GERMAN PART AT BRUNE WHERE INTERMITTENT DISORDERS OCCURRED THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

Large numbers of factory workers at Schodau near Carlsbad left work and assembled outside the police station. Gendarmes fired in air and drove back the people with bayonets.

An unconfirmed report says that several were injured. Germans at Komotaw are alleged to have insulted Czech soldiers off duty and three were injured in the ensuring scuffle. Police were called out to get the soldiers back to barracks.

CZECH TROOPS OCCUPY BORDER DISTRICT

PRAGUE, May 21.

Reuter's correspondent visiting the Frontier District, South-west of Bohemia, found the area between Vimperk and German border occupied by Czech troops. During the night, troops were transported in trains and lorries.

Sudeten Party Committee communique alleges that the Sudeten Germans were "objects of unheard of attacks and provocations" and the authorities did not fulfil their duty during the disorders. A momentous statement by M. Hodza has foreshadowed a settlement of the minority question by autonomous administration.

Hodza's Statement

The comprehensive solution prepared cuts deeply into the whole structure of the State. Those who are granted rights must assume the responsibilities and a gradual measure of responsibility will also be conferred on the Sudeten Deutsch

M. Hodza added "Nevertheless we insist on the right to defend ourselves and if necessary will defend ourselves to the last man".

Defend Nation.

Dr. Hodza declared that he was faced with the alternative of antagonism or an understanding between Czechs and Germans. "We had long ago decided on a peaceful, just and fundamental solution without half measures The imminent negotiations with Germans and all other minorities will be extremely grave."

Declaring, "We shall defend ourself if the need arises," Dr. Hodza said, "at the same time we shall satisfy all claims dictated on the one hand by the constitution of our State and on the other hand by the needs of the times.

"Our people ought to be in a state of permanent readiness for struggles awaiting us. We shall hold our ground in all circumstances. Our tradition is to struggle in order to assure for ourselves the conditions of existence and victory for our flag. Our alliances constitute a guarantee but they do not mean everything."

Dr. Hodza concluded declaring that the Government would energetically suppress all attempts at oppression and terrorism and all disturbances, no matter from what side, and enforce respect for authority of the State.—Reuter.

BERLIN GETTING PANICKY

Press Comment Adding Fuel To Fire

BERLIN: May 21.

A very nervous view is taken of the Czechoslovakian developments. The distinct feeling having sprung up overnight is being nourished by a stream of reports of incidents wherein the Sudeten Germans were involved. Flaring headlines and newspapers' comment are fanning the public indignation to white heat.

BATTLESHIP FOR KIEL.

Germany's first battleship "Gnesenan" is commissioned to the Kiel.

HENDERSON SEES RIBBENTROP

Sir Nevile Henderson saw Herr Von Ribbentrop at noon, in order to receive confirmation of yesterday's assurances respecting the German troop movements near the Czechoslovakian frontier. The meeting lasted an hour.

RESERVISTS CALLED UPON.

PRAGUE.—As a precautionary measure in connection with the elections, it is reported that certain Reservists have been called up.—Reuter.

£25 Millions For Defence Purposes

TURKEY TO BE EQUIPPED WITH ALL-ROUND ARMAMENTS

ANKARA, MAY 21.

THE ASSEMBLY HAS AUTHORISED THE GOVERNMENT TO SPEND NEARLY 25 MILLIONS STERLING FOR DEFENCE, INCLUDING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW COASTAL HEAVY BATTERIES, IN AIR FORCE AND NAVY AND HEAVY AND LIGHT ARMAMENTS. — REUTER'S SPECIAL.

HALIFAX HURRIES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

"Putting Cart Before The Horse"

LONDON: May 21.

Lord Halifax returned to the Foreign Office from Oxford in order to maintain close touch with the Premier over the week-end, because of the Czechoslovakian tension. Official circles state that the British Government's view on the refusal of the Sudeten Germans to negotiate with the Czechoslavakians without certain guarantees is that it is putting the cart before the horse, as guarantees obviously form part of the negotiations.

NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVT.

BERLIN, May 21.

According to a message from the Sudeten Deutsch Press Bureau at Prague, the Sudeten Party Committee met to-day following incidents involving Sudeten Germans and Czechs in Prague and other towns.

It was decided to refuse to negotiate with the Government as long as order was not guaranteed in Sudeten Deutsch regions and to lay down conditions for freedom of speech the press and public meetings and permission to form groups of the Sudeten Deutsch.—Reuter.

TROOPS TO CZECHO-SLAV FRONTIER

LONDON, May 21.

The British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson, called, yesterday on the State Secretary, in German Foreign Ministry, Freisher Von Weiszacker, to inquire regarding the rumours current about German Troop movements on Czechoslovakian Frontier.

Sir N. Henderson received assurances that there was no truth in these rumours, and that there had been no concentration of troops other than that occasioned by seasonal army exercises. Sir Nevile Henderson's report of these assurances have now been received in London.—Reuter.

FRENCH MINISTER MEETS HALIFAX

LONDON, May 21

It is understood that when the French Minister of Justice, Monsieur Paul Reynaud called on the Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax.

(Continued on Page 35).

Fascist Solidarity With Rebels

Demonstration On May 29: Duce Resents French Support To Barcelona

ROME, May 12.

May 29 will be celebrated throughout Italy and the Colonies as "Day of solidarity with rebel Spain".

It is believed that mass meetings will be held throughout the country culminating in a demonstration in favour of General Franco in the Pallazo Venezia to be addressed by Signor Mussolini.

Political circles link the announcement with Signor Mussolini's resentment over the alleged French support for Barcelona Government resulting in the reported interruption of the Franco-Italian talks. It is believed that the demonstration will reveal Duce's determination that General Franco must win quickly.

It is argued here that French policy in Spain and her proposals for the recruitment of more coloured troops in Africa may torpedo the Anglo-Italian agreement. —Reuter

REPUBLICANS' RESISTANCE ON LEVANT FRONT

MADRID, May 21.

Nationalists are encountering strong resistance on the Levant Front (from Teruel to the sea). The Republicans are reported to be receiving increased support from air force

Tumborrubio Hill, eastward of Teruel, captured by Nationalists was immediately recaptured by Republicans.—Reuter.

NUFFIELD'S SERVICES AT MINISTRY'S DISPOSAL

LONDON, May 21.

Newspapers show great interest in the announcement issued from a Air Ministry, last night, that Sir Kingsley Wood, the New Secretary for Air Ministry, had seen Lord Nuffield and that the latter had placed his services at the disposal of the Ministry.—Reuter.

FEDERATION TO BE FOUGHT TOOTH & NAIL

Mass Movements To Be Launched

Condition For Tolerating Existence Of States

SUBHAS BABU SPEAKS OUT

POONA: May 21.

"No section of the Congress—whether Left or Right—could accept the present Federal Scheme, and it will be opposed inside the Legislatures and out in the country, by embarking upon open mass movements, if necessary."

Thus declared Syt. Subhas C. Bose, Congress President, in the course of informal discussions with the Maharashtra Congress leaders this afternoon.

"TOLERATION" OF STATES.

Replying to questions regarding the States, Mr. Bose is reported to have said that the existence of States would be perhaps, tolerated only so far as they were prepared to establish responsible self-government in the States.

Discussing the question of separate Kisan organisations the Congress President reiterated the Congress stand as indicated in the Congress resolutions.—United Press.

VICTORY FOR SIR STANLEY REED

Aylesbury By-Election Result

LONDON, May 20.

The Aylesbury By-election, caused by the resignation of Mr. M W. Beaumont (Con.) has resulted as follows:—

	Votes
SIR STANLEY REED (Con.)	21,695
MR. T. ATHOLL-ROBERTSON (Lib.)	10,751
MR. REGINALD GROVES (Lab.)	7,666

—Reuter.

S. A. UNION ELECTION

Final Returns

CAPE TOWN: May 21.

The final election returns are:—

United Party	111
Nationalists	27
Dominion	8
Labour	3
Socialist	1

—Reuter.

CHINESE RETREAT FROM HSUCHOW

SHANGHAI, May 21.

The situation of the Chinese forces astride the Lunghai Railway appears to be serious.

The Japanese claim to have successfully crossed the Yellow River cutting a line in the neighbourhood of Lanfeng Co-operating with the Japanese in the westward advance from Hsuchow, they are now advancing eastward threatening to encircle the Chinese forces retreating from Hsuchow who are trying to rally near Kweiteh, 100 miles west of the conquered junction.—Reuter.

In the course of her visit to west of England Queen Mary paid two hours' visit to Exeter. She visited Cathedral and Guildhall.

BLANDSTAR WINS LINGFIELD DERBY

Olympus And Halcyongift Secure Places

LONDON, May 21.

The Lingfield Derby Trial Sweepstake run over 1 1|2 miles, resulted as follows:—

BLANDSTAR (Sprague)	1
OLYMPUS (Sirett)	2
HALCYON GIFT (Cliff Richards)	3

In all thirteen ran. The race was won by a neck. Half length separated the second and the third. The first three carried 7|9. The winner was trained by Duller. The starting prices were £25|1 on Blandstar, £100|7 on Olympus, and £25|1 on Halcyon Gift.

Derby prominent probables:—

7 to 4 Troon, carried 8|2, 2 to 1 Portmarnock carried 8|9.

Also ran: First three still left in Derby. Other Derby probables Manorite, Campion, Felcrag, Whatalad, Phenicien II, Eildon Hill and Mario also ran.

WILLS-MOODY WINS FINALS

At Surbiton in the Finals Wills-Moody beat Margot Lumb (6-3), (6-4).

Olliff beat Filby (2-6), (6-4), (6-3).—Reuter.

CLOVE AGREEMENT APPROVAL

ZANZIBAR: May 21.

A telegram from Mr. Malcolm MacDonald approves of the heads of the Clove Agreement.—Reuter.

A London message of May 5 stated:—

"It is understood that representatives of the Indian community in Zanzibar and the Resident will sign a document to-night incorporating heads of the agreement in settlement of the clove dispute, which the Resident will recommend for the Secretary of State's approval."

Baron Von Cramm's Appeal

BERLIN, May 21.

Baron von Cramm has appealed against the sentence passed on him on May 14.—Reuter's Special.

Congress Will Do Everything To Satisfy Minorities!

Growth Of New Consciousness Amongst Masses

SUBHAS BABU'S FERVENT APPEAL TO FORM NON-VIOLENT VOLUNTEER CORPS AND RALLY UNDER CONGRESS FLAG

POONA: May 21.

"NATIONALISM IS THE FUNDAMENTAL BASIS OF THE CONGRESS. EVERY INDIAN, WHETHER HE BE A HINDU, MUSLIM, OR OF ANY MINORITY, HAS A RIGHT TO BECOME A CONGRESS MEMBER.

"WITH THE CONGRESS THERE IS NO DISTINCTION OF CASTE, CREED OR COMMUNITY. THE CONGRESS OUGHT TO, AND SHALL DO, EVERYTHING WITHIN ITS POWER TO SATISFY THE MINORITIES, PROVIDED THAT THEIR CLAIMS ARE CONSISTENT WITH NATIONALISTS.

"The Congress cannot think of any compromise at the cost of these basic principles."

Thus declared Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congrses President, addressing a mammoth meeting of thirty thousand citizens of Poona, this evening, at the new premises of the Congress House.

Reviewing the international political situation, **Mr. Subhas Bose said that British Imperialism was losing its influence rapidly, and that Indians must seize this opportunity for winning the country's freedom.**

NEW AWAKENING

Continuing, the Congress President said:—

"I see a new awakening in India's masses. New consciousness is growing even among the illiterate masses, that political freedom is not the monopoly of the Zamindars, and the Capitalists. They (the masses) believe that, by winning Political Freedom, they can break the chains of their social and economic slavery.

RALLY UNDER CONGRESS FLAG

"It is the duty of every anti-Imperialist organisation, to rally under the Congress Flag of Freedom."

Concluding, the Congress President made a fervent appeal to organise a non-violent volunteer corps as Congress progression (sic) on the lines of a parallel Government to fight British Imperialism.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

EXCITED POPULATION AWAIT NEXT MOVE

BERLIN, May 21.

The view that the Czech Government are no longer able to provide Sudeten Deutsche, that "safety of life and protection from provocation, which every State must give to its citizens" is emphasised by every German newspaper to-night, while the conclusion, that the Reich will intervene and provide these rights, is implicit in some of the leading articles.

A special Extra-Edition of the "Angrieff", reports Czech Military Concentration in Sudeten Deutsche Districts and the partial closing of frontier.

Hitler's warning that he will not tolerate oppression of Germans outside the borders of the Reich recurs in every mind, and the next move, in the situation, is awaited excitedly by a population convinced of Herr Hitler's omnipotence in Europe.

Herr Hitler, who is at Berchtesgaden, drives to Munich, tomorrow, for opening the work on a new underground railway.—Reuter.

RESERVISTS AND SPECIAL UNITS CALLED UP

PRAGUE, May 21.

It is confirmed, that the Ministry for National Defence, has called up one class of Reservists and second-line Reservists, together with special units.

The reason given is the need for familiarising the Reservists with some of the new'y introduced weapons.

For sometime the authorities have been aware of the need to make good the inadequate strength of the prospective forces, to safeguard order and security in the present tense situation, and prevent any further incidents of the nature reported from different parts of the country.

It is understood there is no question of mobilisation.—Reuter.

12 MORE NAVAL VESSELS FOR U.S.

Roosevelt Asks Congress To Appropriate 2,38,75,000 Dollars

WASHINGTON, May 21.

President Roosevelt has asked the Congress to appropriate 2,38,75,000 dollars to begin the construction of a dozen new naval vessels, a dirigible and nine naval 'planes.

Naval circles unofficially estimated that the ultimate cost of President Roosevel't's request will be 115 million dollars, of which two cruisers and an air-craft-carrier will cost 22 million dollars each. The dirigible will be three million cubic feet in capacity.—Reuter's Special.

Rousing Reception To Subhas

Mile-long Crowd Follows Presidential Procession In Poona

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, May 21.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, arrived here from Bombay this morning and was accorded a rousing reception. Although his carriage was besieged by enthusiastic crowds anxious to have darshan at some wayside station, his journey was comfortable. Subhas Bose felt quite refreshed due to the bracing Poona climate, quite in contrast to sultry and exhausting weather in Bombay. The platform of Poona station was packed to the utmost with white caps and tri-colours, and as soon as the train carrying Subhas entered the station, the air was rent with cries of "Bandemataram." "Subas-ki-Jai," and "Mahatma Gandhi ki-jai."

Subhas was met at the station among others by Keshaorao Jedhe, President, M.P.C.C., Kakas aheb Gadgil, Deogirikar, Popatlal Shah and Achyut Patwardhan.

After inspecting the guard of honour provided by volunteers and Sevikas, Subhas motored to Parnakuti the palatial marble residence of Lady Premilabai Thackersey, where Gandhiji performed his 21 days' self purification fast in 1934

CIVIC ADDRESS

After spending a while at Parnakuti, Subhas went to receive the Suburban Municipality's address, the first public function in Poona, once the seat of the great Maratha Empire

Replying to the address, Subhas exhorted local bodies to carry out the constructive Programme of the Congress such as removal of untouchability and furthering the cause of Swadeshi, Khadi, Rural Uplift and village industries. The local bodies are schools of democracy

"Complete independence is our common aim, and no channels are small enough for reaching that cherished goal. If only service and sacrifice remain the guiding principles of our efforts, Swaraj is bound to come"

PROCESSION

After this function, Subhas was led in a grand procession through the city thoroughfares. Thousands took part in the procession, which wended its way through gaily decorated and beflagged streets. The procession route was densely crowded and Subhas was garlanded by numerous institutions. The procession terminated at the Congress House, where Subhas thanked all for the grand welcome accorded to him, and urged all to put their might in fight for freedom. This brought to a close the President's morning programme

MAMMOTH CROWDS

Poona witnessed one of the grandest processions in living memory, when the entire city flocked to honour its beloved Rastrapati. The procession was over a mile in length and thousands of men, women and children took part in it. So great was the rush that traffic at important crossings had to be entirely suspended for a considerable time. So great also was enthusiasm of the commercial community that the procession route in Bazar area was full of arches decorated with flower buntings. Gold and silver ware merchants had prepared arches of valuable articles of silver and gold. Despite the burning sun overhead, Subhas Bose who was lustily cheered all along was smiling as usual and willingly subjected himself to the routine of being garlanded at every alternate pace. Thanks to the discipline of the citizens, the procession passed peacefully, and terminated after full three hours at Congress house.

Civic Address From Poona Suburban Municipality

POONA, May 21.

A magnificent reception was accorded to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress when he arrived here this morning on a two day visit to the capital of Maharashtra.

Mr. Bose was welcomed at the station by a large crowd and was received by the Presidents of the Provincial, City and Ward Congress Committees, Presidents of City and Suburban Municipalities and leaders of all communities.

The first public function was the presentation of a civic address by the Suburban Municipality which after referring to his great service and sacrifices to the country, hoped that Mr. Bose would lead the nation to Swaraj.

Mr. Bose thanking for the warm welcome accorded to him pointed out that local Self-Government was the real school for democracy.

He said in capturing the local bodies Congress aim was to further the constructive programme of national unity, removal of untouchability and also to utilise the same training ground to greater service to the country. Mr. Bose was thereafter taken in procession through profusely decorated streets of the city to the Congress House. —A. P

French Minister of Justice, M. Paul Reynaud who is in England to visit annual Congress of Alliance Francaise in Leeds called yesterday morning upon Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax at Foreign

Poona Municipality's Address To Babu Subhas Bose

Congress President's Interest In Local Self-Governing Institutions Recalled

The following is the full text of the Address presented to President Subhas Chandra Bose by the Poona City Municipality:—

"We, the President and Members of the Poona City Municipality beg to present this address of welcome to you on your first visit to this Historic Capital of Maharashtra after your elevation to the Presidential Chair of the Indian National Congress, the highest honour that a son of India can aspire to. This new position has added considerably to your worries and responsibilities as the Helmsman of Indian Affairs. Many and multifarious are the demands on your time. It must have been at a very great personal inconvenience that you could manage to be here amongst us to-day. You have, Sir, laid us all under a deep debt of gratitude by coming to Poona in response to our humble invitation to perform the opening ceremony of the new Swimming Tank.

A SUCCESSFUL COMMANDER

"It would not be out of place to recall here Sir, that this Municipality had the honour to extend a similar Welcome to you 10 years ago on the occasion of your visit to Poona as the President of the Sixth Maharashtra Provincial Conference. The last decade has seen a number of changes. The Country has passed through a great upheaval and a new political philosophy has taken root in this ancient land. The ship of Indian Politics has passed through very turbulent waters, and though all is quiet now owing to the decision of the Congress to assume reins of Government, it might be a lull before the storm which may break at any moment. It is therefore in the fitness of things that the mantle of leadership should now fall on the shoulders of one who has all the qualities of the head and the heart that go to make a great and successful Commander.

"This Municipality has been singularly fortunate in having had the unique honour of welcoming many great sons of India among whom it can count some of the most illustrious stars that shone on the Indian Firmament-Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Deshabandhu Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and many others. We all feel proud to-day to have as our guest, one of the greatest men of our time, whose unparalleled sacrifice and unique service have won him the hearts of millions of his countrymen who look to him as their guide, philosopher and friend.

A DAZZLING CAREER

"Sir, it is not necessary here, to reiterate the various landmarks in your brilliant career, nor is it possible in the short compass of this welcome address. A briliant student easily swayed by emotions, a civil servant who broke the silver chain to serve his Motherland, an extremist who fought with Government and his compatriots alike a sober political diplomat, leading a great Nation and marshalling his forces for a struggle with Imperialism, these, Sir, are the various phases of your dazzling career. Your sacrifice has been great, your service greater still. A career started under the spirited and illuminating guidance of the late Deshbandhu Das is bound to be distinguished by brilliant achievements. By your stering patriotism, sincerity of purpose, extraordinary intelligence, skill in organization, supreme self-sacrifice and a sweet and a charming temperament, you have earned the right to lead India towards its destiny.

NATIONALIST INSTITUTION

"Sir, we feel that we have special claims on you, as your interest in Local Self-Governing Institutions is too well-known. The Calcutta Corporation has had the unique honour of having you at its helm for some time, and even in that short space of time you did not fail to leave the stamp of your genius on the civic work of Calcutta. Though the sphere of your activities has widened, your interest in these institutions cannot have slackened. This Municipality has, we are proud to say, the reputation of being a nationalist institution. It has never hesitated to take up a firm nationalist attitude whenever it was necessary. It has been doing its bit for the uplift of Harijans, and is trying to translate into action as far as it can, the principles for which the Congress stands-spread of Khadi, Hindu-Muslim unity, encouragement to indigenous Industries, etc. The advent of Provincial Autonomy will, it is hoped, still more widen the range of Municipal activities and thus indirectly help the work of social reconstruction.

"Sir, we thank you again for your kindness in complying with our request to come to Poona for opening this Tank at a great personal inconvenience and accord you a hearty welcome. May God grant you long life to lead our beloved Motherland to its rightful place in the Commonwealth of Nations."

The new B.I. passenger liner "Amra" for the Calcutta-Rangoon trade, launched at the yard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wighan Richardson Ltd., by Lady Willingdon on Friday 29th April, 1938.

Sind Ministers Attacked

Gazdar Charges Them With Inefficiency And Injustice!

KARACHI, May 21.

The Ministers' Salaries Bill introduced in the Sind Assembly this morning by the Premier was opposed at the first reading by Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Opposition Party).

The intentions of the Ministers to draw allowances as also to have furnished bungalows and motor cars purchased, maintained and repaired at Government expenses, were criticised by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, ex-Premier and other members of the Opposition Party.

Mr. Gazdar made several charges of inefficiency, injustice, corruption and lack of interest in the welfare of the masses, against the Ministers and held that they were not entitled to salaries. The Ministers, he said, had no policy and programme and during the two months in office they had adopted no major measure beneficial to the Province, and had not paid attention to the demands of the province.

Mr. Gazdar further said that the Ministers were attempting, by various means, to put money in their pockets.

Discussion on the first reading of the Bill continued for two hours and did not end when the House adjourned till Monday.—United Press.

Liquor Shops To Be Taken Over By Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

Interviewed, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary to the Bombay Government, said that real propaganda for prohibition will start from the 1st of June and for that, a special department will be opened by Dr. Gilder. It is understood that liquor shops which are out side the city will be taken by the Government for making prohibition strong. Sardar Vallabhbhai will personally observe the success of this scheme.

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

A Prohibition Department under Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary to the Bombay Premier, who will be styled Honorary Prohibition Commissioner will be opened in Ahmedabad on June 1 by Dr. Gilder, Minister for Excise and Public Health, to work out the scheme of prohibition prepared by the Government of Bombay for Ahmedabad. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will accompany Dr. Gilder on his visit here.—A. P.

AGAIN FOR A FEW DAYS!
A Feast Of Music
in
SAGAR'S
Man Mohan
with
SURENDRA-BIBBO
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
To-day Matinee: 2-30 p.m.
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

The funeral procession of Bhagat Baba Jwala Singh about to start from Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar.

Bhagat Baba Jawala Singh, was the President Punjab Provincial Kisan Committee and had gone to look into the grievances of the tenants of the Nili Bar colony, Montgomery District. While coming back to Lahore for getting ready to go to Comilla, Bengal, in order to attend the All-India Kisan Conference, Babaji got fatally injured in a serious motor accident near Okara on May 6th.

The Congress Committee, public of Okara and several workers from Lahore, Amritsar and other places, rushed to the spot to visit and serve Babaji who, inspite of his serious injuries, was feeling cheerful and hopeful. His position, however, worsened and he was removed to the Mayo hospital during the night of May 8th. The change even did not improve his condition. Sheer weakness overpowered the gallant Baba and he expired on the 9th inst.

The same evening Babaji's dead body was brought to the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, from where it was taken to the crematory in a huge procession. The mourners included people of all faiths and political creeds. Baba Sohansingh, Shersingh, Sohansingh Josh and Munshi Ahmed Din made short speeches paying glowing tributes to the selfless sacrifices and continuous work of the deceased for the freedom of the country. In the death of Baba Jawalasingh Ji our country has lost an old and tried soldier and the Punjab peasantry their trusted leader of a very high type.

Babaji entered the service of his country in 1913, leaving his large estates in California, U. S. A., was sentenced to life imprisonment in the first Lahore Conspiracy case in 1915 and was released in 1933. Since then he has been a most active worker and was responsible for the Punjab Kisan Movement in its present form.

INCREASE IN KALYAN MUNICIPAL WARDS

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, May 16.

A resolution to divide Kalyan town into 11 wards was adopted yesterday morning at the special adjourned meeting of the Kalyan Municipality. In the past the town was divided into five wards when the number of elected members of the Municipality was 20.

The Government recently abolished nominations to the Kalyan Municipality, as a result of which the number of elected members of the Municipality has been increased to 27. Out of these five seats have been reserved for Muslims, one for the Anglo-Indians and Christians, one for the Depressed classes and one for the women.

GANDHIJI ARRIVES AT WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, May 21.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived this morning by the Calcutta mail. He looked cheerful and walked down from the station to Seth Jamnalal's bungalow along with the Hon'ble Mr. B. Sambamurty and drove to Shegaon.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is arriving to-morrow morning.—A. P.

Blessed are the Innocent . . . . .

*Smart young Innocents, children below the age of 12, at the Krishna Talkies yesterday, caused the House to be brought down in a full-throated acclaim.

★

From His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya down to the youngest urchin in the audience, everyone gave a loud and joyous cheer to the Prabha child geniuses who have made "DHRUVA" the pleasing entertainment that it is.

★

*Blessed are these child artists—without pride or pretensions, making no claims and asking for no acclaim!

★

DHRUVA

Prabha Pictures' Proud Innovation

Directed by: D. KALE;
Music by: ANNASAHEB MAINKER;
Story by: S. A. SHUKLA.

Starring: BALAKRAM, Leela Phatak, Indu Mistri, Shanta Chaugule, Sharayu Inamdar.

Stirring Tale of World's Greatest Child Hero..... Brought to the Screen by Heroic Children!

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
To-day, Matinee 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA
TALKIES DUBASH THEATRE.

प्रभा चित्र

A SUPREME RELEASE

POONA KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

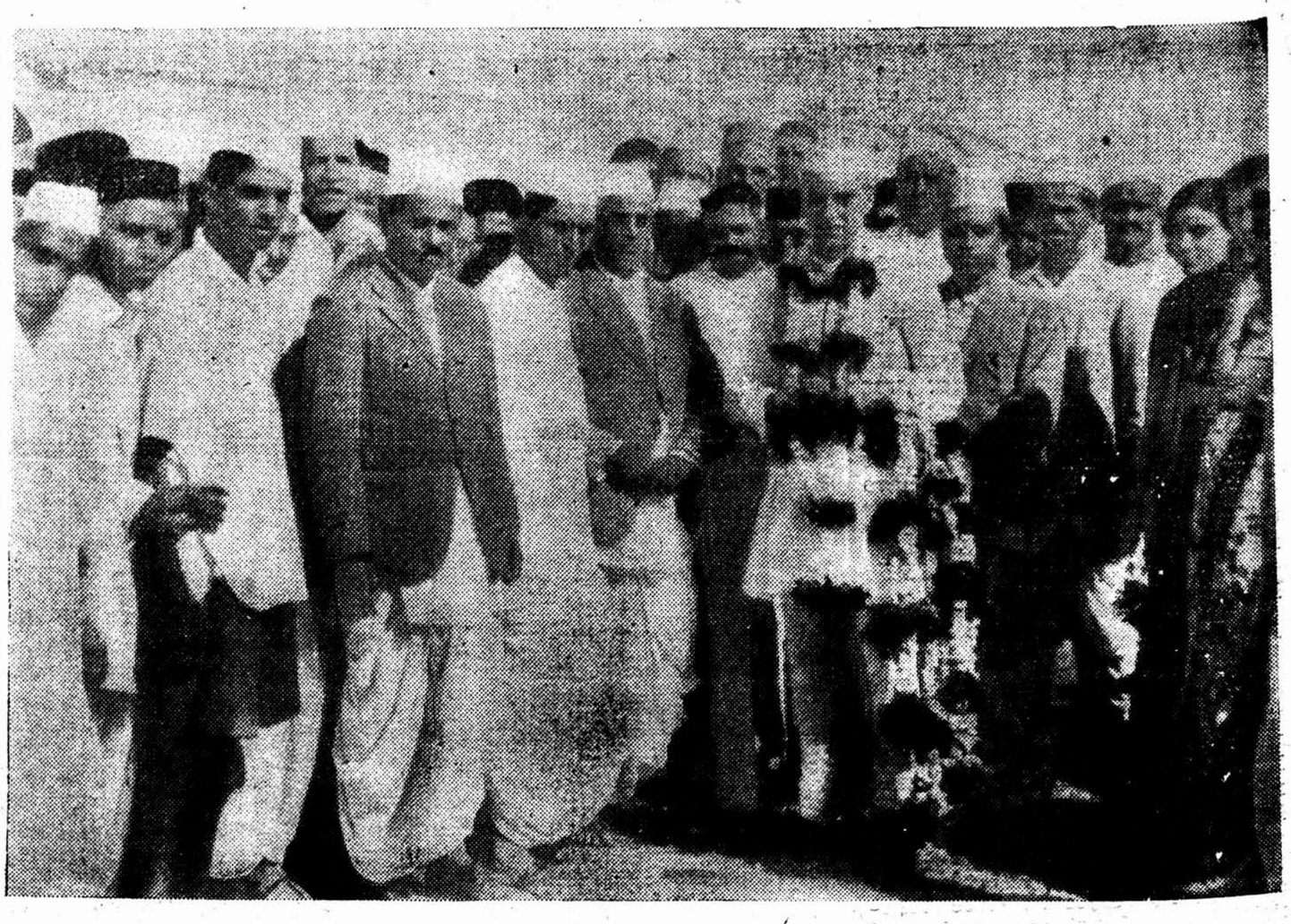
Move To Celebrate Silver Jubilee

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, (By Mail.)

The Managing Committee of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Sardar Mudaliar Charitable Dispensary, Poona, have recently published their report for the year 1937. These Charitable institutions have completed their 24 years of service through their various branches of activities, viz. Maternity Department, Sardar Mudaliar Dispensary, King George V Silver Jubilee Memorial Babies Home, Infant Welfare Work and Ante-Natal Clinic and Training of Midwives for the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association.

The report shows that 1431 patients were admitted, 33,783 outdoor patients were treated, including women and children; 592 Ante-Natal Cases were registered and out of which 233 came to Hospital for confinement.

The Annual General Meeting was held recently with Mr. E. W. Trotman, I.C.S., Collector of Poona in the Chair, and it was resolved to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of these institutions next year. The committee extended their heartfelt thanks to all the sympathisers and donors both in Cash and kind and earnestly appeal for the co-operation and help of the generous public to carry on this labour of love to the suffering humanity.



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (garlanded) was greeted by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee at the Yerowda Aerodrome on his way to Panchgani.

Women For 'Vigilance' In Burma

RANGOON (By Air Mail).

A Gazette notification says that His Excellency the Governor directs that women shall be eligible for appointment as Inspectors of Police in the Vigilance Department Rangoon.

GOVERNMENT TAKE STEPS TO GET BURMESE RECRUITS

RANGOON, (By Air Mail)

The Government of Burma are taking active steps for the enrolment of Burmans in the Army.

This is revealed in an Army notice inviting applications for recruitment of Burmans in the Army in Burma, Burma Sapper and Miner Company, Mandalay.

The age of the applicants has been fixed at between 16 and 25 years inclusive.

We Three

TIGER, GORILLA & TOMMY

OF

PRAKASH PICTURES

HEREBY CHALLENGE THE HUMAN INTELLIGENCE WITH OUR PERFORMANCE

IN

STATE EXPRESS

COMING NEXT FRIDAY

AT

SUPER TALKIES

Kisans Are Determined

Sahajanand's Impression After Comilla Conference: Glowing Tributes To Muslim Peasants Of Bengal

CALCUTTA, May 19.

Interviewed by the "United Press," Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, said:

'The most important thing that struck me was the awakening among the Muslims—the zeal which they are showing in Kisan work in that area. In spite of almost overwhelming obstacles in their way they seem determined to carry out the Kisan work and herein lies the chance of success of our movement especially in East Bengal.

'As for the resolutions passed, I may say that there is some perceptible change in our attitude towards the various Ministries. So far, we have been begging and petitioning. But now we have realised that unless we create some sort of sanctions behind our demands, mere resolutions will have no effect at all.

"At Comilla we have thought seriously how to create these sanctions and some of the important resolutions bear testimony to our determination to achieve this end. Some of the leaders and most of the people—especially the intelligentsia—think that we are misleading the Kisans and trying to create a gulf between them and the nationalist forces.

"But this is not the case. The struggles which the Kisans have started in various parts of the country are clear proof that they are bent upon ending their miseries, whether any one comes forward to lead them or not.

Mansa Struggle

"The lesson comes from the Mansa State. The fact is that we have been applying all along a sort of brake upon their aggressive activities and now it is becoming impossible because of the most miserable plight of the peasantry throughout the country.

"So, the resolutions at Comilla are only the indications of the way the wind blows and nothing more. I am confident, that, with determination we will be able to achieve our goal and liberate the Kisans from the 'Sarkari' and 'Zamindari' oppressions in the near future. We cannot remain content unless the entire debt grinding the peasantry is liquidated and the 'zamindari' system is abolished.

So far as our relations with Congress are concerned, I want to make it clear that we never think of weakening its anti-imperialist struggle. Whatever may be done on behalf of the other side, we will never deviate by an inch from this ideal. Of course, we are bound to criticise the Congress Ministries and Congress leadership, whenever we find that they are not acting up to the expectations raised in the minds of the Kisans by the solemn pledges given in the past. But that criticism will never be a hostile one."—United Press.

Kills 52 Snakes In 10 Minutes

BELGRADE, (By Mail.)

Fiftytwo poisonous snakes were killed in ten minutes by Vlajko Palikuce, of the village of Mostaci, in Hercegovinia

Lifting up a large stone while clearing a plot of land, he found a knot of snakes just recovering from their winter sleep. In ten minutes he had killed all 50 of them with the pick-axe he was carrying.—Reuter

... for Satara

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr K.F. Nariman left for Satara yesterday night to preside over Students' Federation. He will also visit Wai and one or two other places in the Deccan, and if possible attend Deccan Peoules' Conference at Sangli on 22nd.

On the 28and 29th he is proceeding to Gujrat to preside over peasants' Conference in a village in Gujrat.

In June he is proceeding to Palghat to preside over Kerala Students' Federation

High Court Orders Fresh Assessment

Shamdasani Wins Petition On Important Principle Of Law

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice, Sir John Beaumont)

P. D. Shamdasani ... Petitioner.

v.

The Central Bank of India, Ltd. ..... Respondents

This was an application made to the Chief Justice, in his capacity as Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, to quash a taxation of certain bills of costs between the applicant, Mr. Shamdasani, and the respondents, the Central Bank of India, on the ground that the Assistant Taxing Master (Mr. G. G. Clear Brown) ought not to have entertained the taxation. The application raised an important question as to the necessity of persons exercising judical funetions being in an entirely impartial position.

The facts were that three bills of costs were taxed by the Assistant Taxing Master, and the applicant took out summonses to review the taxations.

In the course of the hearing of those summonses, the applicant discovered that the Assistant Taxing Master was a debtor of the respondent bank. The applicant contended that, on principle, the Assistant Taxing Master was not a proper person to tax the bills and that the whole taxation was bad from the very start.

In giving judgment, the Chief Justice said that his jurisdiction in the matter was not disputed and His Lordship was of the opinion that it could not be disputed. His Lordship had ascertained from the Assistant Taxing Master that that latter had borrowed money from the respondent bank in order to pay certain Government dues on property inherited by him. It was entirely a business transaction. The bank was not pressing for payment, and His Lordship did not for a moment suppose that the Assistant Taxing Master was in any way affected, in taxing the bills, by the fact that he had borrowed money from the bank.

But the principle had been laid down over and over again that persons who were exercising judicial functions must be in an entirely impartial position. They ought not to have any interest, pecuniary or otherwise, in the subject matter of the litigation, and they must not be in such a position that any bias in favour of one side or the other could be imputed to them. Actual bias need not be proved. It was sufficient if the relationship was such that bias might seem likely.

Lord Chancellor's View

The principle was stated by Lord Cave in the case reported in (1926) A.C. 586, where the Lord Chancellor had said: "My Lords, if there is one principle which forms an integral part of the English Law it is that every member of a body engaged in a judicial proceeding must be able to act judicially, and it has been held over and over again that if a member of such a body is subject to a bias (whether financial or otherwise), in favour of or against either party to the dispute, or is in such a position that a bias must be assumed, he ought not to take part in the decision, or even to sit upon the tribunal."

It was impossible for His Lordship to say that a debtor was not subject to a bias in favour of a creditor. It was not enough for the court to say that it was satisfied that in a particular case no bias existed or was proved. It was necessary that the position be such that the general public should feel confident that justice had been done by an impartial tribunal. It was therefore of the highest importance that the principle referred to above should not be encroached upon.

In the circumstances, His Lordship held that the Assistant Taxing Master was not competent to entertain the taxation, and that it was bad "ab initio." His Lordship, accordingly, quashed the taxation and directed the bills to be taxed afresh by the Taxing Master himself. The applicant was awarded the costs of this application and of the proceedings throughout.

The applicant appeared in person.

Mr. M. L. Maneksha, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the respondents.

Judgment In Adultery Case

EX-ARMY PROBATIONER JAILED A SECOND TIME

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A well-dressed young man, who was till a few months back a probationary lieutenant in the Army, was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of adultery preferred against him by a well-known Parsi businessman of Poona.

The accused is already undergoing imprisonment, being convicted by a Poona Magistrate for a similar offence, for seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate made a special request to Press reporters not to publish names of the parties.

The trial, though it lasted only for a few minutes, as the accused pleaded guilty, was rendered moving by the concluding portion of the complainant's evidence when he gave a graphic description of the tragedy that had befallen his family as a result of the accused making love to his wife.

With the permission of the Court, the accused entered the witness box and made an impassioned appeal to the Magistrate to deal with him leniently. Personally he was prepared for any term of imprisonment but he wished to undo the wrong that he had done to the woman by marrying her at the earliest opportunity. That dream could not be fulfilled if the term of imprisonment was extended.

The Magistrate, holding the accused guilty, sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. The sentence is to run concurrently with the sentence he is now undergoing.

The accused was so moved by the lenient sentence passed on him that he exclaimed "He (Magistrate) is a Daniel" while being taken out of the police Court.

The complainant, a middle-aged Parsi businessman of Poona, stated that he married a German woman of English nationality in 1923 under the Foreign Marriage Act. His married life was very happy and he had two children, the eldest being 12 years old. Witness was a member of several well-known clubs in Poona and so was his wife.

Everything went on well till 1936. In the beginning of 1936, the accused, as a probationary lieutenant, was introduced to his wife by one of the clu' friends. In August, 1936, he asked for an explanation from his wife in regard to her friendship with the accused. There was some unpleasantness over that. A common friend interfered, and things settled down. The accused through the intervention of a friend apologised to the complainant for having abused his hospitality.

Witness, continuing said that the accused renewed his efforts to win his wife's affection.

Matters came to a crisis on January 3, 1937. On the day in question, his wife promised to meet him in a certain club at 6 p.m. but she failed to turn up.

At about 8 p.m. he saw his wife and the accused walking together, with their arms in close proximity. Witness lost his temper and shouted to them. The accused told him that he was taking away the woman. They then "came to grips." The accused told him that he would settle with him then and there with a blow. Witness then left the place.

He lodged a complaint with the police, and the accused was arrested the next day in a hotel in Bombay where he was found with the woman.

The complainant further stated that he saw heaps of letters written by the accused to his wife. The letters flattered the woman. The complainant added that the accused took advantage of her vanity.

Concluding he said, "I appealed and reasoned with the accused, but no effect. The accused has ruined my wife's life and rendered my children motherless.

The accused said that everything could have been easily settled. There was no necessity to wash all the dirty linen in public.

The proprietor of the hotel deposed that the accused came there with "his wife" and stopped in one room for 27 hours. His bill for the day was Rs. 75.

Magistrate:—Why Rs. 75?

Witness:—Accused said he was having his honeymoon. He had champagne and other things.

The accused pleaded guilt, and said that he would do everything in his pow to make the woman happy. Now that the complainant had obtained a divorce decree, he would marry her as soon as he came out of jail.

On the evidence before the Court, the Magistrate sentenced the accused as stated above.

4 KILLED AND 1 SERIOUSLY INJURED

Sudden Collapse Of Side-Wall

LAHORE, May 21.

Four persons were killed outright, and one was seriously injured, last night, as the result of a side-wall of an old house collapsing suddenly.

It is stated, that the men were sleeping on the roof of the house which was in a highly dilapidated condition, when a side-wall came down burying the men under debris.

The victims were removed to hospital in an ambulance car.—United Press.

Abolish Flogging As Punishment

Labourers Demand Unconditional Release Of Sholapur Politicals

G. D. Sane, President of the Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, Sholapur, writes:

A meeting of the prominent people of Sholapur was convened at the Congress House on May 19, on behalf of all the Labour Unions in the City to consider the grave situation created due to the hunger strike of Mr. Channusingh in Sholapur Sub-Jail, as a sequel to the flogging of Mr. Gangaram Chavan in the Bijapur Jail.

The conveners of the meeting were the Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, the Shop Assistants' Union, the Municipal Workers' Union, the Bidi Workers' Union, the Press Workers' Union, the Handloom Workers Union and the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union. Mr. Jamdar, a prominent Congressman, was in the chair.

Mr. W. Kulkarni proposed a resolution requesting the Bombay Ministry to appoint an independent enquiry into the flogging incident and that the flogging as a punishment to prisoners be henceforth abolished, that the Sholapur Political Prisoners be unconditionally released and in the intervening period they be treated as political prisoners.

Mr. Sane while seconding the resolution dealt upon the gravity of the situation and explained the various demands put forth by Mr. Channusingh. Sjt. Ashanna Irabatti, President of the Shop Assistants' Union spoke strongly supporting the resolution.

A second resolution proposing that a deputation be sent to Poona to wait upon the President of the Indian National Congress at Poona to-day, to place before him the case of the hunger strikers. It was also resolved that copies of the resolutions passed should be sent to the M.P.C.C., A.I.C.C., the Working Committee and the President of the Indian National Congress.

A huge public meeting to be held on behalf of all the Unions is announced to be held to-day at the Tilak Chouk.

GATHA-DOSSABHOY WEDDING

The Lohana Mahajanawadi on Tuesday evening presented a festive appearance, with a large cosmopolitan gathering, which included prominent city businessmen and Europeans, to celebrate the wedding of Miss Satyavati, daughter of Seth Jagjivan Dossabhoy, a leading Cotton broker and Mr. Kantilal Gatha, the son of Mr Mohanlal Gatha, a leader of the Junagad Bar. The bride is a cultured and educated University student and the bridegroom is a distinguished Science graduate of the Benares University. The couple were the recipient of hearty congratulations and numerous presents.

Amongst those that were present were Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, Vice-President, East India Cotton Association, Mr. Turner, Head of Reuters in India, Mr. Chunilal Bahichand Mehta, the President of the Bullion Exchange, Seth Gordhandas Soonawalla, Seth Hargovind Kotak, Mr. Vonesch of Volkarts, Mr. Filani of Rallis, Seth Tulsidas Kilachand Devchand, Mr. Begraj Gupta, Mr Vithaldas Kanji and Mr. Morar" Anadji Tanna.

A meeting of the Chairman's sub-Committee of non-Intervention has been arranged on May 26 to discuss the restoration of the control of the withdrawal of volunteers.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

The competition this time will appeal to young as well as old, as everyone who takes a little care in solving it, will stand a fair chance of getting a share in the prize.

The illustrations marked A, B, C,..... are well defined silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3..... you are to find out the parts belonging to the respective silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object from illustration number "L" is cut out and reproduced in another position in No. "16." The white dotted lines in "L" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. 16. Thus No. 16 is entered against "L" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send us as many entries as you like with Annas eight per coupon before 1st June, 1938, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

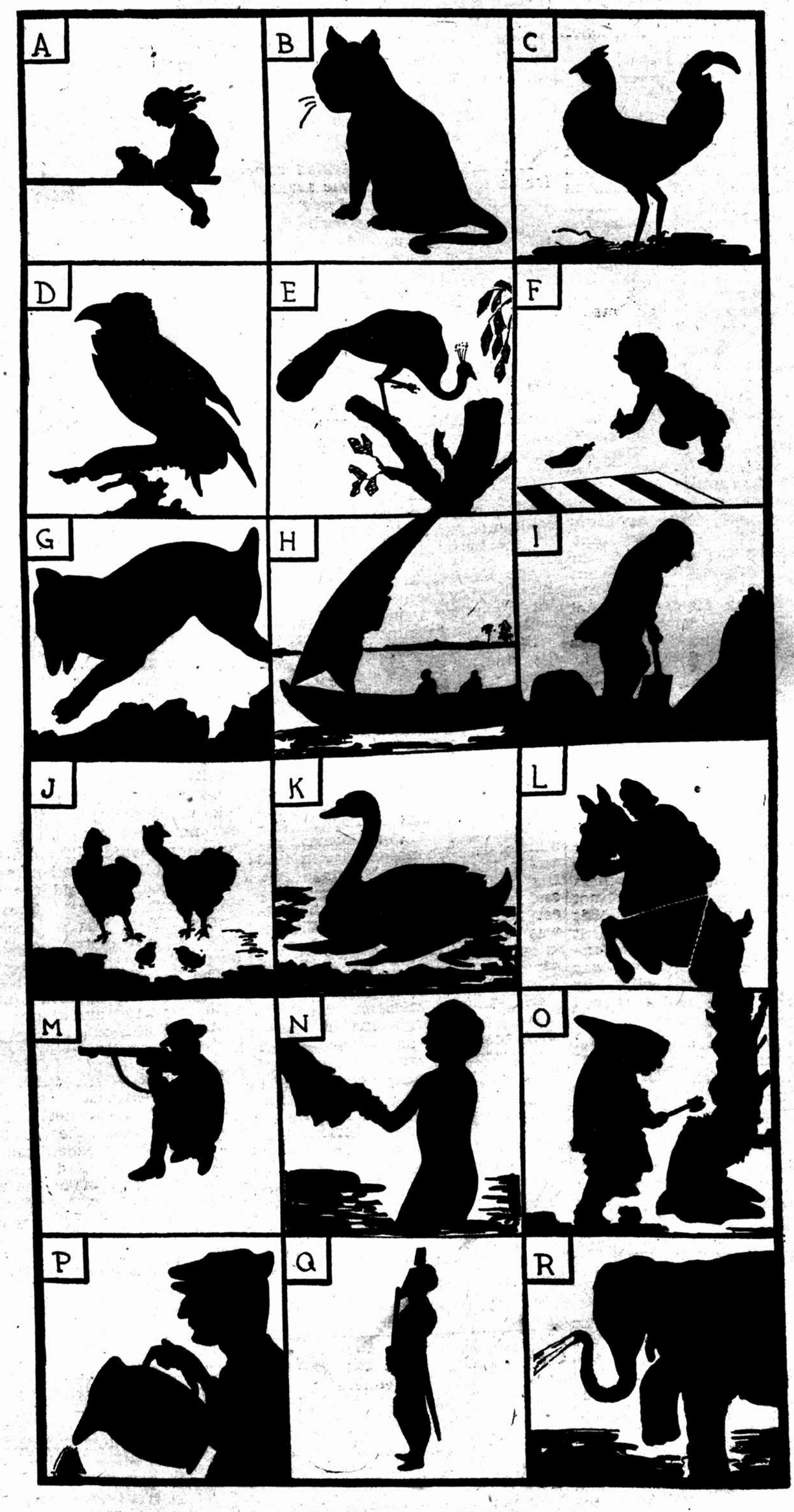
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 1st June, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account.



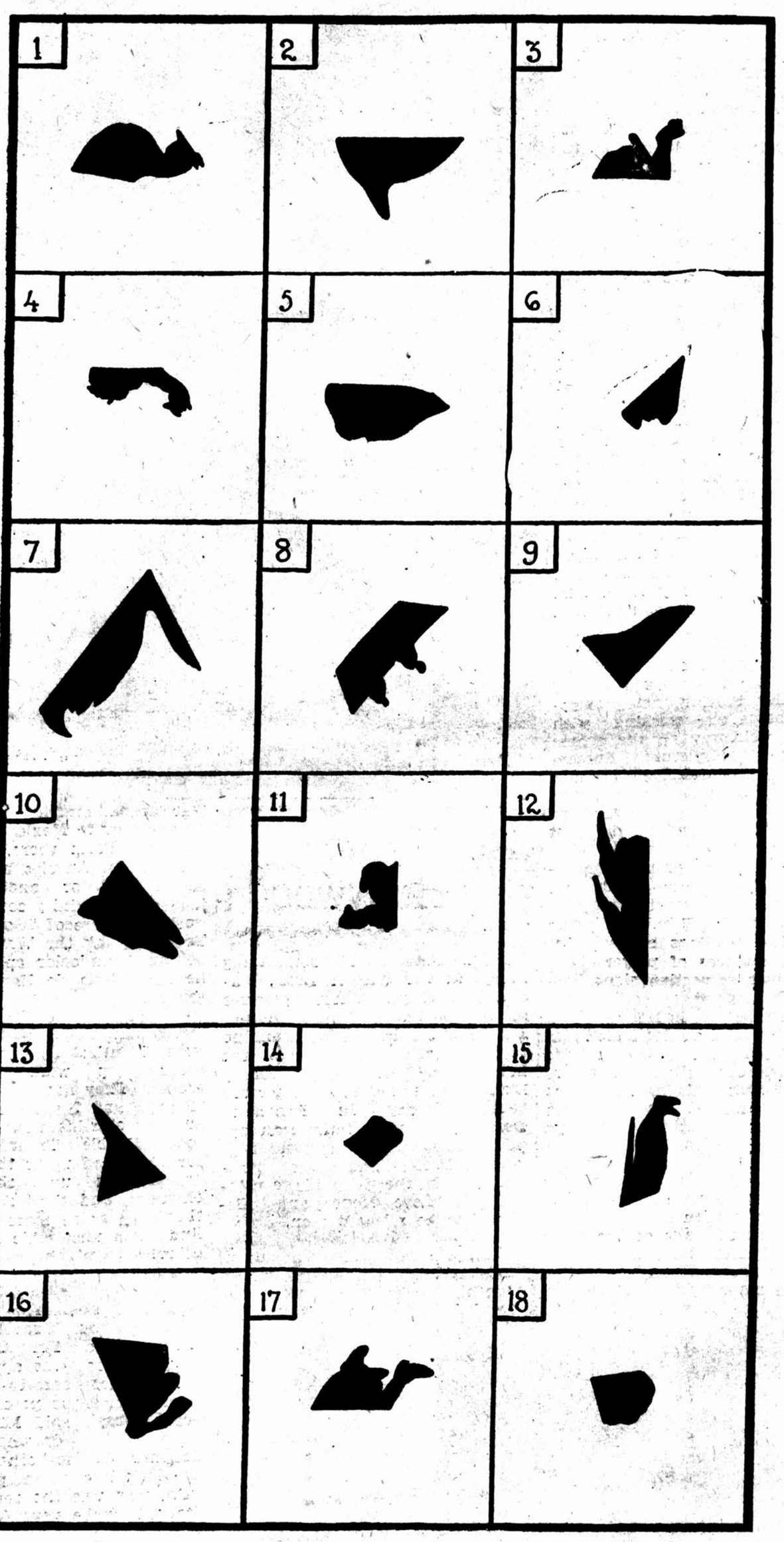
Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO. 706, G. P. O. BOMBAY.

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY

1st June, 1938.

(Extra Coupons See Page 39.)

No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries. Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition.

22/-

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

About Studios And Stars

New Theatres To Produce Films In English

FURTHER LIGHT ON DIRECTOR BARUA'S VENTURE

In view of the widespread interest roused by the report published by us some days ago that, New Theatres were contemplating production of films in English, we reproduce the following article from "Amrit Bazar Patrika" of Calcutta:—

While the normal director in our industry is scratching his brain over the problems of finding out a better story, fresher feminine 'stars', greater stunts and arranging more lavish sets—by way of doing all he can to make our films 'grow up,' there is at least one director who, it makes us feel proud to know, has been directing his thoughts in an entirely different channel which can some day make our films stand alongside the Western films.

This is director Pramathesh Barua, and the scheme he is contemplating working on behalf of N.T. is about an international link amongst the film industries of India, England and America.

ALLIED FILM VENTURE.

After some years of careful investigations it has been found wise and fruitful by some British as well as American film magnates to undertake an allied film venture with India. It presented a picture of untold possibilities to them. Negotiations have since been going on, resultant from this increased attention paid to India, which are now about to assume a definite shape.

Director Barua, immediately he divests himself of the directorial charge of "Adhikar" which is now being produced at No. 2 Studio of N. T., will be proceeding to England, in early July, as the harbinger of a none-too-distant relation of international picture production for New Theatres, the leading film organization of India. Following Mr. Barua's arrival in London, he will engage himself in working with a much-esteemed producer in England, to enable himself to watch closely the productional methods obtaining there. This will serve as preparatory to his actual commencement of the working of the new scheme. From London, by the end of August, he hopes to leave for Hollywood, to continue his studying the intricate system of film productions in Hollywood. By the end of November, he is expected to be coming back in our midst, when final arrangements are to be made by New Theatres for the concrete commencement of their project by the end of the current year.

NEW THEATRES' BOLD BID.

The projected plan, as it now stands, is for the production of two Indian pictures in English. The productions will be directed by Mr. Baru and may feature him as well in the otherwise English cast.

So one may not be accused of wild day-dreaming if one indulges in visualising a glorious and prosperous international future for the Indian films. For, New Theatres' bold bid may prove to be the most salient factor in putting India on the film map of the world. And what N. T. thinks to-day may quite naturally set the rest of the Indian producers thinking of emulating to-morrow.

The credit for this courageous move goes undoubtedly to Mr. B. N. Sarkar, the one prop on which stands the huge structure of N. T. As the embodiment of the N. T. spirit, it is he who has given our films the much needed prestige and status. The onus is likewise his to-day to usher in a new era of glorious possibilities and achievements in our national film industry.

STARS - - -

The Real Ones!

Warner Bros., with plenty of human stars, have added those of the heavens to their current rester, according to a dispatch from the Burbank, Calif., studios. The celestial bodies have been called upon to do their bit in the production of "When Were You Born," in which Anna May Wong has just been set for the feminine lead, in the role of an astrologer. "When Were You Born" will start production at exactly 11-14 a.m. (Pacific time) on February 9, that time having been indicated by the stars as the most propitious moment to begin shooting. The starting time was worked out by Dr. Manley P. Hall, noted astrologer, who is also working with Anthony Coldeway on the screen play for the picture. Further developing the astrological angle, other leading parts for "When Were You Born" will be assigned to players born under different zodiacal signs. In short, the Warner studios promise audiences throughout the land not only superb entertainment in "When Were You Born" but a free astrological readings by watching the performances of players born under their respective signs.

* * *

"To be a success in Hollywood a man must be a contortionist. He must keep an ear to the ground; his back to the wall; his shoulders to the wheel; his nose to the grindstone, a level head and both feet on the ground."—'Mervyn LeRoy.'

* * *

Jean Parker, who has not played in a film since 'The Barrier', is to be teamed with Eric Linden in Monogram's re-make of the Gene Stratton Porter story, 'The Girl of the Limberlost.' The silent version was also made by Monogram starring Marian Marsh.

Sulochana and Jal Merchant in "Prem Jyoti," maiden production of Ruby Pictures.

Hot From Hollywood

It's a "sister act" dominating things at the Warner Bros., studios these days. Three pictures have just started production and a Lane sister heads the feminine cast of each. Lola Lane is the new heroine in the "Torchy Blane" series, her current picture being "Torchy In Panama;" Rosemary Lane has the lead opposite Rudy Vallee in "Gold Diggers in Paris;" and sister Priscilla heads the feminine contingent in "Love, Honor and Behave," to be released soon.

* * *

George Brent holds the current Hollywood air travelling championship. Finishing work in "Jezebel," the Warner Bros. Civil War drama starring Bette Davis, George flew to Mexico City for a vacation. From there, he hopped back to Los Angeles by plane to be on hand for another plane jaunt up to Trinity county for the world premiere of "Gold Is Where You Find It," the Warner-Cosmopolitan technicolor epic in which he and Olivia de Havilland head the cast.

* * *

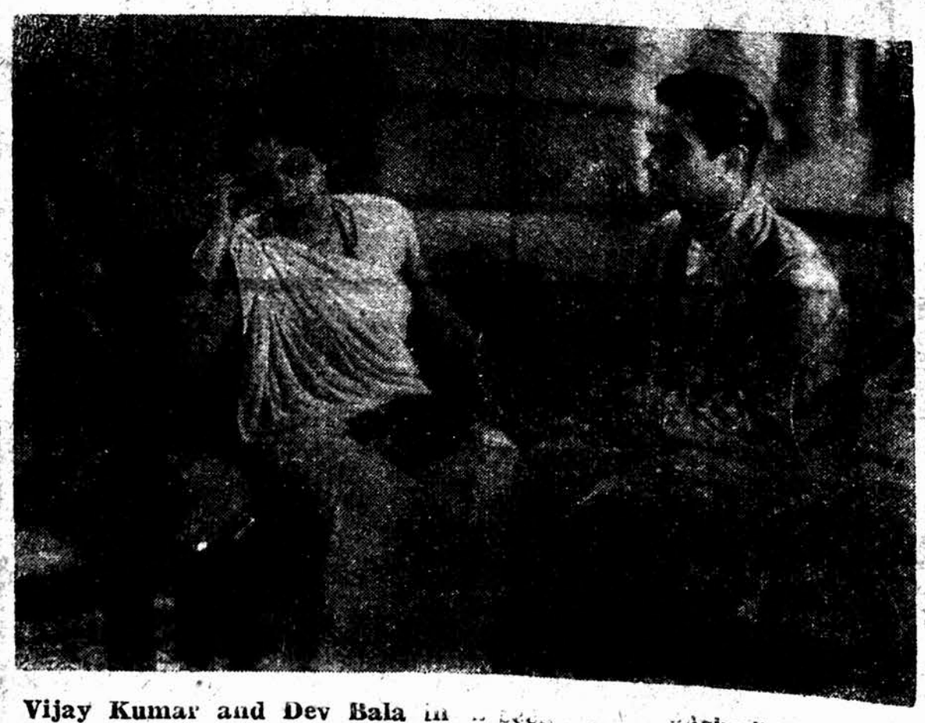
Billy and Bobby Mauch, Warner Bros., identical twin stars, are speeding up work on studio orders. They have just completed "Penrod and His Twin Brother," and are starting now on "Penrod's Double Trouble." Reason for the speed up is that the lads are growing up, their voices changing and the studio fears that even a few more months will find them unsuitable for the sort of roles to which they have been assigned.

* * *

Carole Lombard, co-starring with Fernand Gravet in Mervyn LeRoy's "Fools For Scandal" at Warner Bros., was approached by a free lance camera-man with a request that she pose for a picture. "Okay," said Miss Lombard, "if you don't do what a photographer did the other day, make me look like a tramp of sixty." "Oh, no," was the reply diplomatic, "I'll make you look like one of twenty."

* * *

William Cagney, who so closely resembles famous brother Jimmy that he even signs autographs on the latter's photos without bothering to explain, was conversing idly with a group in the Warner Bros. lunch room, while Jimmy discussed with Director Lloyd Bacon plans for "Boy Meets Girl," which will be his first picture following his return to the Warner lot. "Bill," said someone, "you look and act so much like Jimmy you could take his place anytime." "Sure," assented Bill, "except I'm too smart to be an actor."



Vijay Kumar and Dev Bala in [illegible] "Asha," the maiden production of Film Corpor ation of India.

Around Theatre & Film Land

Glamour!

"There Is No Such Thing"

Hollywood, Calif—Glamour is only a manufactured word to Carole Lambard, whose latest starring vehicle is Mervyn LeRoy's production of the "Fools for Scandal" at Warner Bros.

The star, who has been called one of the most glamorous screen personalities of the past year, doesn't think the word glamour means anything. To her it is simply another attempt to define the indefinable something Elinor (Tiger Rug) Glyn described as "It."

"There is no such thing as glamour," says Miss Lombard, who co-stars with Fernand Gravet in "Fools For Scandal." "There is charm. There is personality. There is interest, but the word 'glamour' leaves me cold. It is used as a cover-up for almost anything. A player may have no acting ability and still be called glamorous. People seem to think glamour is something that surrounds a person.

"Glamour is manufactured, probably an illusion created mysteriously and fostered mysteriously to save the trouble of actually saying or doing anything. It's a word that is over-used, as far as I can see, and doesn't mean much in the first place. I'd rather be called an able actress than a glamorous one."

Miss Lombard thinks popularity means more than glamour and that if 'glamorous' is to be used at all it should be to describe a great interest in and the great popularity of the person being described.

"Mink Blonde" Appears In Hollywood

And now comes the "Mink Blonde."

At least, that's what they're calling Margot Grahame since she returned to Hollywood after a three months' absence.

Fretted by the cold while making personal appearances in the East with Cecil B. De Mille and "The Buccaneer," in which she is featured with Fredric March, Margot took refuge almost continually in her mink coat. And finally, she succumbed to a hairdresser's pleas and had her reddish-blonde hair tinted to a shade matching the coat.

It's all very becoming to the beauteous British blonde, and what's more gives Hollywood cafe society a new topic of conversation. While Margot, who says she is going to stick to this shade from now on, takes her place in Hollywood's Hirsute Hall of Fame with the platinum blondes, the pearl blondes, and the other feminine innovators who have made screen history.

Three Wadia Thrill...

From Wadia studio, too, no less than three pictures are reported. "Rangila Mazdoor" which has been completed and will be shortly released at Lamington Talkies is claimed to be full of "comedy, songs, dancing, acrobatics and more comedy"—something, evidently, on the lives of the Hollywood Revue! The other two, also "thrillers", are "Vijay Kumar" and "Punjab Mail". So, there are still some trains which have not yet figured in films and there is still chance for the 10-25 Andheri Local!

WARNER'S PICTURES INDIA WILL SOON SEE

The following is the line up of outstanding Warner Bros. First National Pictures, India will soon see:—

"LOVE HONOR & BEHAVE".—A highly amusing comedy-romance fast moving and full of the spirit of youth. Presenting Wayne Morris with lovely Priscilla Lane and features the song hit of the hour "Bie Mir Bist Du Schoen."

"WOMEN ARE LIKE THAT"—A dramatic romance co-starring for the first time a star team that you will cheer, Kay Francis and Pat O'Brien. As in the majority of Kay's pictures this film introduces 37 new costume designs which will be the rage of feminines.

"SWING YOUR LADY"—A hilarious comedy that features an impressive cast headed by Humphrey Bogart, Frank McHugh, Louise Fazenda, Nat Pendleton, Penny Singleton, Allen Jenkins, and for the first time on the screen, the sensational Weaver Bros. and Elviry.

"OVER THE WALL"—A story by Lewis Lawes, Warden of Sing Sing prison and the author of "20,000 years in Sing Sing". Every foot of its celluloid is thrilling entertainment In "Over the Wall" Warner Bros. have given a picture that is the best of its type.

"JEZEBEL"—A romance that is considered the greatest of the South is produced by Warner Bros. on a lavish scale, to be rated and remembered always as a triumph of the screen. None other than the screen's outstanding actress, Bette Davis, plays the title role while brilliant support comes from such favourites as Henry Fonda, George Brent, Margaret Lindsay, Donald Crisp, Fay Bainter and hundreds of others.

"FOOLS FOR SCANDAL"—A gay musical romance with Rogers and Hart music and ensembles by Bobby Connolly, co-stars popular Carole Lombard and Fernand Gravet with Ralph Bellamy.

"THE BELOVED BRAT"—A production that makes a star of Bonita Granville and gains for Dolores Costello the glory and honour she enjoyed in the silent days.

"THE ADVENTURES OF ROBIN HOOD"—(In Technicolor)—The greatest adventures romance of all time produced in the gorgeous new Technicolor to storm the hearts of the world with romance and drama. Co-starring the unbeatable love team, Errol Flynn as "Robin Hood" and Olivia de Havilland as "Maid Marian", in a cast of thousands.

"WHEN WERE YOU BORN"—An exciting story concerning astrology and featuring the popular Anna May Wong with Margaret Lindsay and Lola Lane.

"COWBOY FROM BROOKLYN"—A musical that is different produced on a big scale with Dick Powell, Pat O'Brien and Priscilla Lane.

"WHITE BANNERS"—Lloyd C. Douglas' best loved story featuring the popular character actor Claude Rains with Fay Bainter and Jackie Cooper, who contributes his best to the screen.

"GOLD DIGGERS IN PARIS"—At last a new "Gold Digger" film that is bigger and better than its predecessors. It has more fun, more romance, more songs and musical spectacle than in any before. Stars the famous singer Rudee Valee with Rosemary Lane and Hugh Herbert and hundreds of gorgeous girls in spectacular dance creations by Busby Berkley.

"FOUR'S A CROWD"—Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Rosalind Russell, Patric Knowles, Hugh Herbert, head an impressive cast in this, one of the most imporant productions on the Warner Schedule this year.

"CRIME SCHOOL"—Another great hit that has action—packed melodrama. The studio ranks it with such films as "I Am A Fugitive" and "G-Men". Humphrey Bogart and the "six tough kids" of "Dead End" head a popular cast.

"SECRETS OF AN ACTRESS"—Kay Francis in one of the best stories she has had in a long time, supported by George Brent, Ian Hunter Gloria Dickson and a fine cast.

"BOY MEETS GIRL"—The greatest comedy sensation of the stage now comes to the screen starring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien.

"THE AMAZING DR. CLITTERHOUSE"—Another famous stage play that was the rage of New York and Europe. Filmed with a stellar cast headed by Edward G. Robinson, Claire Trevor and Humphrey Bogart.

SHIRLEY TEMPLE'S NEXT FILM

Cummings To Direct "Lucky Penny"

Irving Cummings nas been assigned to direct "Lucky Penny," the Shirley Temple starring picture which will go into production some weeks after the little star has completed "Little Miss Broadway." J. P. McEvoy is working on the screen play, and the team of Walter Bullock and Harold Spina is doing the score.

Cummings directed "Curly Top," Shirley's first 20th Century-Fox starring picture, and also was in charge of her more recent film, "The Poor Little Rich Girl."

"IN OLD CHICAGO" SHATTERS RECORDS WITH N. Y. OPENING

NEW YORK, (By Mail)

Playing for the first time at popular prices in New York, "In Old Chicago," the spectator 20th Century-Fox production, smashed all week-end records at the Roxy Theatre. It has been announced as a hold-over at the theatre.

"In Old Chicago" is the picture produced under the personal supervision of Darryl F. Zanuck which tells a romantic story climaxed by re-enactment of scenes of the historic Chicago fire of 1871. Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, Alice Brady, Andy Devine and Brian Donlevy play leading roles in a cast which includes two-score featured players and more than 3,000 extras. Miss Brady recently was given the Academy Award for her performance in the picture.

MOTHERS

DEVIKA RANI:
In a dramatic scene from "Nirmala," the Bombay Talkies' film, at Roxy.

LEELA CHITNIS:
As she appears in "Jailor," a new film under production at the Minerva Studios.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF KISAN CONFERENCE

Yagnik Interviewed

Interviewed on his return from Comilla Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Jt. Secretary of the All-India Kisan Conference, stated:

The Third Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha was held at Comilla under extraordinary circumstances. The Muslim League, the local Krishak Proja Party, the Local Congress Committee and other groups and factions were arrayed against us. About fifty different leaflets were distributed to denounce the Conference.

On the first day of the Conference some Muslim Leaguers actually posted pickets who lay down on the ground and went round with lathis to turn back the Kisans who were coming in thousands to attend the Conference Many Kisans were beaten and turned back. The hood of a car in which one of our leading Muslim workers was going about was slashed This happened in the centre of the town. Ugly incidents took place in the presence of the police who refused to intervene.

An electrical atmosphere surcharged with storm prevailed in Comilla An attack on the Conference pandal and the President were apprehended. The fact however that thousands of Muslim Kisans attended the Conference and that its proceedings were conducted till midnight in perfect peace and order on both the days testified to the overwhelming support of the oppressed peasantry.

The Conference adopted more than thirty resolutions. It surveyed the remarkable progress achieved in the Kisan movement all over the country since the Faizpur session and gave a clear lead for a march forward.

For the first time the Sabha set out in clear terms the objective of an Agrarian Revolution including the abolition of the present Ryotwari. Zamindari and Sahukari systems. To that end the Sabha exhorted Kisans individually and collectively to resist all aggressions on their farms and huts and all extortions of unconscionable rents. taxes and debts. Thus the Sabha brought the slogan of agrarian revolution from mid-air to earth and chalked out the path for realising it in action

"Abolish the Zamindari system" "Take off the land tax" and "Cancel our debts" were the three other calls given to the Kisans of India.

Kisans have prayed and petitioned, marched and agitated for achieving these demands. But precious little has been done. The Sabha has therefore now exhorted the Kisans to take to direct action for enforcing these rights. They are now authorised to inaugurate no-tax, no-rent and no-debt campaigns for securing their early emancipation wherever they feel strong enough to do so.

The Comilla session has cleared the decks for action. It remains now for the Kisans of India to carry out its behests and forge ahead on the path to agrarian revolution and national freedom.

Group photograph taken on the occasion of a meeting of the leaders of Gol Vaidyak Community held recently to consider the implications of Dr. Gilder's Bill for Licensing Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORKERS

The Organiser. special course for Voluntary Social Workers, writes:

The need for intensive training in social work having been felt, the Social Service League, Bombay, has decided to start a Special Course for Voluntary Social Workers. This Course will be open to all successful students of the Social Workers' Training Class annually organised by the League till 1936 and of the Elementary Social Study Course organised in 1937. The students may take up any of the following subjects for their training:—

Industrial Welfare Work, Maternity and Child Welfare, Urban Co-operation, and Working Class Budgets.

The object of this class is to prepare men and women for voluntary service in different fields by guiding them in intensive study and specialisation, and by affording them opportunities of practical work in their respective subjects.

A class in any of the above mentioned four subjects will be organised if at least six students enlist their names for training in that subject.

All students who wish to join the class should kindly give information as to what subject they intend to take up, at the League's Head Office, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, before the 1st of June 1938. The classes will begin in the month of July.

Shankar, the well-known Indian Cartoonist of the "Hindustan Times," Delhi, sailed for Europe last week on a study tour.

MARATHI EDUCATION IN GOA

Over 300 Schools Run On Same Lines As In Maharashtra

(From Our Correspondent)
GOA, May 13.

The city of Vascodagama will have an upto date market of the new model at the end of current month. The Goa Government have accepted the tender for supply of a tower clock to this market from the Swadeshi Electric Clock Supplying Company of Bombay at Rs. 3,500. It is reliably understood that about four European Clock Manufacturing Companies had submitted their tenders but the Portuguese Government selected the Swadeshi one in consideration of the favourable price and high machinery.

MARATHI EDUCATION IN GOA

Goa has achieved a remarkable success in arranging Marathi education in Goa Province. There is no help of any nature from Government though over 300 Marathi schools are conducted on the same lines as in Maharashtra. The prize distribution recently ended in Shri Damodar Vidyalaya, Margao, when Mr. S. G. Kantak, a leading Marathi author, delivered a speech giving the complete idea of the efforts Goans have made in regard to Marathi Education and literature. Mr. Krishnarao Kamat also adviced the pupils so far what they should do and what exactly to avoid. It is proposed that all the instructions should be regulated and efforts are being made by the Goan Educational Conference in this direction.

DR. C. V. GOMES PEREIRA DEAD

Goa has last a popular Portuguese writer and speaker by the death of Dr. Gomes Pereira. The late Dr. Pereira was an authority in Portuguese language and a pleader.

Minister Desai At Sirsi

(From A Correspondent)
SIRSI ,(By Mail)

The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Revenue, arrived here on May 15 accompanied by his priv[illegible] Parliamentary Secretaries.

At Shri Marikamba High Sshool, he was received by the President and the Chairman, School Board of the Sirsi Municipality.

Afterwards he performed the opening ceremony of the new building of the school.

The next morning the Hon. Minister accompanied by the Collector, Commissioner, Mr. Keshwain and others visited Hulekal Sonda. Manchikeri and other villages. In the afternoon he granted interviews to some prominent people both official and non-official.

Office

And still they come...

2nd Week

The Cosmopolitan Public of Bombay are pouring in—

Attracted by the magnet of

SAGAR'S

MUSICAL THRILLER

DYNAMITE

"KISKE SAJAN?"

Starring

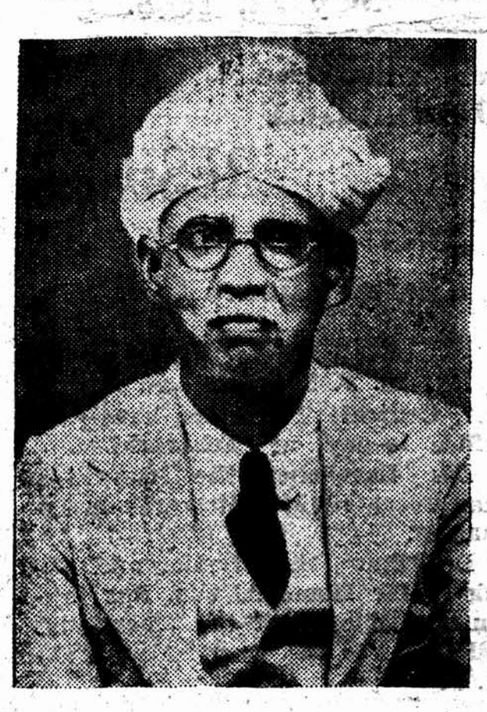
★ SURENDRA ★ BIBBO ★ MAYA ★ YAKUB

See SUNALINI DEVI in the "Shiv Parvati" Dance

Hear the SONG-HITS On H. M. V. Records

Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p. m. To-day Matinee at 2-30 p. m

IMPERIAL CINEMA



Raja Charita Visharada C. Hayavadana Rao, Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, who will preside over the 6th Karnatak Historical Conference at Dharwar on the 23rd inst.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Kher Committee To Consider Wardha Scheme

SIMLA, May 21.

The Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education, appointed to consider the Wardha Scheme of Education. will meet in Simla on June 28.

This Committee, it may be remembered, was appointed by the Board in its third annual meeting held in New Delhi on January 28, to examine the scheme of educational reconstruction incorporated in the Wardha Scheme in the light of the Wood-Abbott Report and other relevant documents, e.g., the reports of committees appointed by certain Provincial Government, and to make recommendations.

The following are the members of the Committee: The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Education Minister, Bombay (Chairman), the Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Education, Bihar, the Hon. Pandit R. S. Shukla, Minister for Education, the Central Provinces, Lady Grigg, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Dr. Sir Zia-ud-Din Ahmad, M.L.A., ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, Mr. J. E. Parkinson, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, Mr. R. M. Stathan, C. I. E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Mr. W. H. F. Armstrong, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, Mr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor. Calcutta University, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi. Khan Fazl Mohammad Kha, Commissioner and Secretary to H. E. H. Nizam's Government, Department of Technical and Vocational Education.—United Press.

CONGRESS CAPTURES AHMEDABAD LOCAL BOARD

AHMEDABAD, May 20.

The Congress have captured uncontested 40 seats out of 47 non-Muslim seats in the District Local Board. Four talukdars out of nine talukdar candidates have resigned.—A P

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will reach Sangli on the 22nd morning. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. Shankerrao Deo are also expected to arrive there the same day.

Do Not Think In Terms Of Communalism

Hindus & Muslims Are Two Eyes Of Nation, Says Orissa Premier

CUTTACK, May 20.

"Your policy should be to take a living interest in politics and to acquire a knowledge of the political conditions as much as possible, but not to take an active part in politics under normal conditions to the detriment of your legitimate duties as students."

Thus observed Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, presiding over the Orissa Muslim Students' Conference, held here this evening.

Mr. Fazlul Huq dwelt upon the difficulties of Muslims and especilly the helplessness of the Orissa Muslims, in view of their being in a minority. He advised the students to be organised on a sound basis, in order to secure their legitimate rights.

Continuing, the President. Mr. Fazlul Huq observed:

"It is true that the Government of India is said to contain safeguards for the protection of the minority interests. But I have never made secret of my conviction that whatever may be the real character of these safeguards, they have proved to be absolutely illusory so far as the Muslims are concerned."

A large number of Hindus and Muslims attended the Conference, including the Orissa Premier, Mr. Bishwa Nath Das, Mr. Bodhram Dube, the Education Minister. and many others.

Mr. Bishwa Nath Das, the Prime Minister of Orissa, being requested to address the gathering. stated amidst cheers:

"The Muslims and Hindus are the two eyes of the Nation. I appeal to you to forget that you are either Hindus or Muslims.

The students are votaries and devotees of culture, light and learning. The time has come when that learning is to be got from the thrills of Nationalism also, which pervades all the world over.

You should take the examples of the students of Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, China and other countries, and assimilate them if you want to save your country from all the turmoils and take India to her destined goal.

You know how England has made exploitation of India scientific, and we must be prepared to do away with it.

The Muslim students should not lag behind others, but go ahead to achieve freedom for India, when alone will all the communities and interests be safeguarded and the economic conditions will be safe and secure."

Mr. Bishwa Nath Das added that his Ministry was always working like the rules of the Hindu joint family, treating the Muslims as the mnior members of the family.

"We have been actuated with the best of motives and believe we will gain the well wishes and confidence first of the minority communities and then of others," stated the Orissa Premier.

He concluded by paying tributes to the Premier of Bengal. He thanked Mr. Fazlul Huq for coming over to Orissa and presiding over the Conference

The Orissa Premier gave a Tea Party to the Bengal Premier this afternoon

Mr. Fazlul Huq left for Calcutta to-night after the deliberations of the Students' Conference were over.—United Press.

SHAHIDGANJ AGITATION SUSPENDED

Ahrars Leave Solution Of Tangle To Muslim League

LAHORE, May 21.

The Working Committee of the Majlis Ahrar-I-Islam at a meeting held at Amritsar yesterday passed a resolution discontinuing the Civil Disobedience Movement in connection with restoration or Shahidganj. The following is the text of the resolution:—

"Whereas the All-India Muslim League at its special session at Calcutta has taken it upon itself to solve the Shahidganj tangle to the satisfaction of the Muslim and on the assurance of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, a resolution has been passed making an appeal for creating an atmosphere of peace and harmony to enable him to settle the dispute, the Working Committee of the Majlis Ahrar-I-Islam feels that the avowed object of the Majlis-I-Ahrar has been achieved and resolves that the Civil Disobedience movement be discontinued forthwith".—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 224 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres 9,565 kc/s for Transmission I and 61 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II.

a.m.

11-30 Bombay Orchestra. Under the mango grove. 11-40 Jhooti Preet. Duet by AIR Artists. 11-50 Jaltarang Solo: Sarang. Shridhar.

noon.

12-0 Nazar Husain. Geets.

p.m.

12-30 For children. (Gujarati) by Rasik T. Vin. 1-0 A European recorded music. 5-30 Navin Desai and Party. Duets, garbas, nautch music. 6-0 AIR Sextette. 6-10 Chorus. 6-20 Gat Tora on Tabla. 6-30 Evensong (on Short wave only) 61m. on Medium wave, 244m., South Indian music. 7-35 Itwar, sketch by S. H. Manto, performed by A I R Artists, 7-50 Qawwali, by A. Rakha and Durrani. 8-5 Provincial melodies. 8-15 Kunj Vanacha Khel. 8-45 Vichitra Been, Darbari. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Nazar Husain, Folk songs. 9-30 News, Fortnight in Sports, review by A. F. Talyarkhan. 10 Sangitacharya Ramkrishna Buwa Vaze of Belgaum, Bhoop, Bageshri, Kafi kanada.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Hindol on violin. By P. S. Mukarjee. 7-10 Sunday concert. 7-20 Sikandarbai. 7-30 Instrumental variety. Veena. By Qudratulla. 7-50 Tasadduq Husain. 8-10 Shamshadbai. 8-30 For young listeners.

TRANSMISSION II

noon.

12-0 Galaxy of Geets.

p.m.

1-0 Jollifications.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

6-0 Classical and light music. 6-15 Afzal Husain. 6-25 Monan Lal. 6-35 AIR Trio. 6-45 Sikandarbai. 7-5 Mohammad Shafi. 7-25 Anilkumar Ghosh. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 Tasadduq Husain. 8-30 Readings from 'Faqir-ki-jholi. 8-40 Qudratullah Khan. 8-55 Shamshadbai. News, Weather report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Mohammad Shafi. 9-55 Sikandarbai. 10-10 Qudratullah Khan. 10-25 Shamshadbai. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s

Programmes as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 Tasadduq Husain. 7-40 Evening events. 7-55 Gat Tora on Tabla. By Gokhale. 8-5 Mohammad Shafi. 8-15 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Two Mozart concertos. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 270.4m, 810 kc/s and 49.1m, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

A.M.

8-36 Maya Debi. 8-56 Ali Hosain and Party. 9-21 Sital Chandra Mukherjee. 9-36 Binapani Mukherjee, Thumri, Bhairabi, Harmonium solo. 10-11 Music Lesson, P.K. Mullick. 10-51 Stage and Screen. 11-6 Morning Music. 12-31 News Summary.

P.M.

6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Satyabanji. 7-36 Parul Chowdhury. 8-6 News, weather report in Bengali. 8-21 Abhavati. 8-36 Lalit Mohan Mukherjee. 9-6 News, weather report. 9-21 A vocal recital. 9-36 Women as an Economic Unit, talk by Ela Sen. 9-51 In the Studio To-night.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

A.M.

11 Announcements in Hindustani. Musical interludes. 11-10 Qadir Bakhsh. 11-20 Sabrunnisa Begum. 11-40 Inayat Husain. 11-45 Naz Begum, Punjabi geet.

NOON.

12 Indian music.

P.M.

5-30 Announcements, musical interludes, by Khyber Orchestra. 5-33 Naat, by Q. Bakhsh. 5-40 Sabrunnisa Begam. 6-10 Naz Begam. 6-30 Hour with villagers. 7-30 Kamal Ataturk, talk in Hindustani by K. F. M. Khattak. 8 Qadir Bakhsh. 8-20 Khyber Orchestra, Jam-i-Rangeen. 8-30 Naz Begam. 8-50 Alap on Sarangi, by Inayat Husain. 8-55 Sabrunnisa Begam, Ghazal and geet. 9-15 News, weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 in English. 9-45 Star music.

Lahore Programme

V U L 176 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

P.M.

6 Ferozabai of Lahore. 6-15 Ghulam Mohammad, a dilruba recital. 6-20 Classical music. 6-40 Ferozabai of Lahore. 7 for countryside. 7-30 Classical music. 8 Namus, play by Rafi Peer. 8-30 Pandit Hansraj Madan. 8-45 Air-voice Orchestra. 6-55 Ferozabai of Lahore. 9-15 News, weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Technique of European music, talk by Elisabeth Gauba. 10 Religious music. 10-15 Taron Bhari Rat, Hafeez. 10-25 Pt. Hansraj Madan. 10-45 Ferozabai of Lahore.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.

P.M.

6-30 Munnan Saheb. 7 Ilyas Khan. 7-10 Gohar Sultan of Lucknow. 7-35 Lucknow Radio Orchestra. 7-45 Much Ado about Nothing, talk in Hindustani by Amin Salonvi. 8 Kajari Ban Men. 8-25 Gohar Sultan. 8-50 Munnan Saheb. 9-15 News, weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Munnan Saheb. 10-5 Ilyas Khan. 10-15 Munnan Saheb. 10-35 Gohar Sultan.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93m)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m).
GSG (to 8-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m).
GSF 15-14 Mc/s (19.82m).
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m).

P.M.

7-27 Announcements. 7-30 Made in Great Britain. 8 Frank Biffo's Brass Quintet. 8-30 Green Fields and Pavements, talk by Henry Williamson. 8-50 Reginald King and Orchestra. 9-15 Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 9-40 Religious Service. 10-15 Eliasbeth Schumann (Songs).

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme

GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m.)
GSG 9.58 Mc/s (31.32m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.)

Appeal To 'D' Ward Voters

Municipal Bye-Election

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar has issued the following appeal to D Ward voters in connection with ensuing by-elections.

I am standing as a candidate for the ensuing By-election of the Bombay Corporation to be held on Tuesday, the 24th inst on Gowalia Tank maidan.

Mr. Sabnis is one of my rival candidates and is a J.P. and is not known to be standing for undiluted nationalism and radicalism.

I have approached the Provincial Congress Committee for support. Their decision will soon be taken.

I am a radical Congressman and a Marxist. I am the Gen. Secretary of the Municipal Workers' Union and the Hawkers' Union, two organisations connected with the Corporation.

There are various problems, affecting the rate-payers and the workers, that must come before the Corporation. I am at present fighting Corporation of certain Municipal officials. My activities are well-known, and I request the intelligent and politically minded voters of 'D' Ward to muster strong and give me their solid support.

I am a poor man, and they should not expect conveyance facilities from me.

PUT "RAILWAY ENGINE" TO FORE

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, has issued the following appeal to the voters of the D Ward, requesting them to vote for Mr. R. S. Nimbkar:—

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) and a well-known labour leader of Bombay is a candidate from D Ward for the by-election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The B. P. T. U. Congress lends its full support to his candidature and requests the enlightened voters of D Ward to vote for Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and send him as their representative to the Municipal Corporation.

Mr. Nimbkar need but little introduction; from his college days he has been known as a fighter for the public cause. His tireless work among the working classes of Bombay and the sacrifice made by him for it to too well-known to be mentioned. He was one of the Meerut Case Prisoner who was sentenced to 12 years transportation.

B. P. T. U. C., therefore, hopes that Mr. Nimbkar will be given the largest support by the voters of Girgaon Ward and make him successful in the coming by-election.

The election takes place on Tuesday the 24th inst. at Gowalia Tank Maidan where every voter should go and vote for Mr. R. S. Nimbkar on that day. His symbol is a Railway engine.

CONGRESS AND 'D' WARD BYE-ELECTION

Reason For Not Putting Forward Official Candidate

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Saturday evening, to consider the attitude of the B. P. C. C. regarding the Municipal bye-election in "D" Ward.

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Committee stated that Dr. J. B. Vora had asked the B. P. C. C. to select him as the official candidate. But he had been dissuaded from standing, as the B. P. C. C. was not running any candidates.

Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar, P. D. Shamdasani and Sabnis were standing for election, Mr. Nimbkar had written to the Secretary requesting that the B. P. C. C. should extend its support to him.

NO OFFICIAL CONGRESS CANDIDATE.

Mr. Sunderdas Morarji moved that there should be no official Congress candidate for this election.

It was stated that the Committee had not been putting up candidates for municipal elections during the last few years, that a mere blessing would be of no particular use, as there was very little time left to do anything concrete, and that it was not worthwhile extending support to an office which would last only a few months.

The motion was supported by Dr. Vora and opposed by Mr. F. Pinto. It was carried by 15 votes to two.

Mr. S. K. Patil, in supporting the motion, stated incidentally, that the Committee would be contesting the next municipal elections, and as many as 75 out of the 106 seats might be contested by Congress candidates.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION

The Bombay Government Gazette announces the candidature of Messrs A. V. Sabnis, P. D. Shamdasani and R. S. Nimbkar for the Municipal by-election in D Ward which will come off on Tuesday. The poll will be taken between 7-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. (B.T.) at Gawalia Tank Reclamation.

SHAREEF RESIGNS

Khare Assumes Charge

NAGPUR: May 21.

Mr. M. Y. Shareef, Law Minister, Central Provinces, resigned office to-day, at Pachmarhi.

His Excellency, the Governor, has accepted Mr. Shareef's resignation.

Dr. Khare, the Premier and Minister for Home Affairs, has taken over charge of the portfolios allotted to the Law Minister.—A. P.

Sequel To Adverse Finding Of Sir M. N. Mukherji

NAGPUR: May 21.

It is recalled following the adverse finding of Sir M. N. Mukherjee in the clemency case of Zaffar Hussain, the Congress Working Committee, at its recent meeting in Bombay, forwarded Sir M.N. Mukherji's report to Mr. Shareef, at Pachmarhi, as he was unable to proceed to Bombay owing to illness and drew his attention to the Committee's Calcutta resolution and called upon him to resign his office.

A bitter controversy and widespread agitation raged furiously in the province in the last two and a half months, concerning the exercise of clemency in the case of Zaffar Hussain, who was given a remission of two years in his sentence. Zaffar Hussain was originally sentenced by the First Class Special Magistrate of Wardha to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 for an offence of criminal assault on a minor Harijan girl.—A. P.

DUNICHAND'S NOMINATION TURNED DOWN

Piquant Situation On Lyallpur-Jang Bye-Election Question

LAHORE, May 21.

A piquant situation has been created in the Punjab Congress circles, over the selection of a Congress candidate for the bye-election to the Punjab Assembly, from the Lyallpur-Jang General Constituency.

Despite previous instructions from Moulana Abul Kalam Azad to forward to him all relevant papers, for making the selection by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee direct, the Executive Committee of the Punjab Congress Committee, at its meeting held on Thursday, Dr. Satyapal presiding, nominated Lala Dunichand for the same and requested Moulana Azad to accept it, failing which the (Dr. Satyapal) would be obliged to tender resignation from the Presidentship of the Provincial Congress Committee

To-day, comes a telegraphic intimation from Bombay, that Moulana Azad has turned down Dr. Satyapal's selection and nominated Mr. Devraj Sethi, a member of the Servants of People Society, instead, for the bye-election. Moulana Azad wires that, considering all aspects, the Parliamentary Sub-Committee has selected Mr. Devraj as Congress nominee.

Further developments are awaited, as a section of the Congressmen take this action of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee as a direct vote of "no-confidence" in the present Executive of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

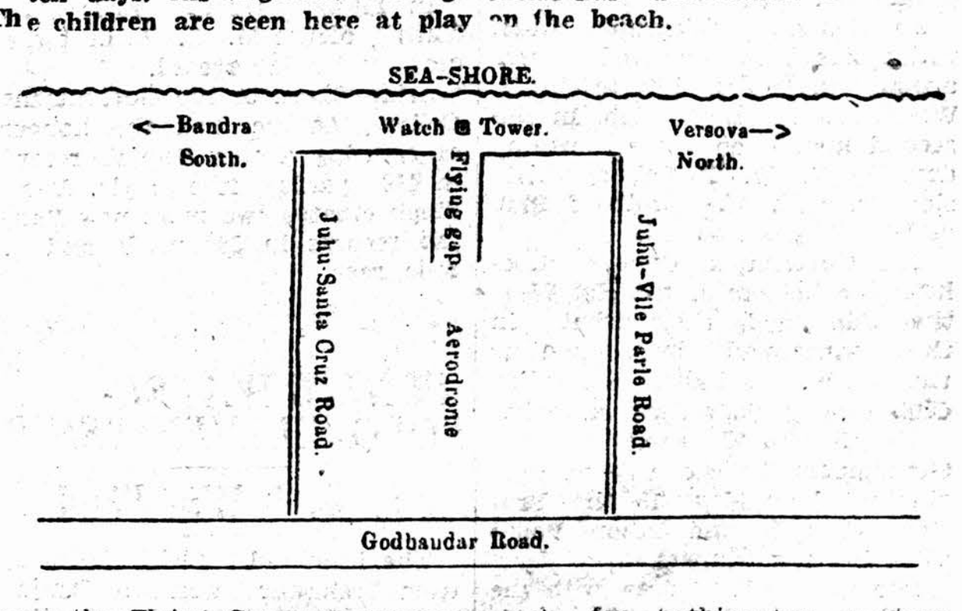
The Ismailia Students' Educati on Society's annual holiday camp for children commenced at Juhu on Friday and will last ten days. His Highness the Aga Khan has undertaken to bear the entire cost of the camp. The children are seen here at play on the beach.

WARNING TO BATHERS AT JUHU

The Juhu Life Saving Committee warns visitors against bathing on Juhu beach during the monsoon as the sea gets very rough and the tide currents are very strong from the beginning of June every year.

Both the beach, north of Flying Gap, towards Versova and the Versova Creek itself are very treacherous and should be avoided for sea-bathing. Portion south of Flying Gap towards Bandra is not quite so dangerous, but great care should be exercised here also during the monsoon.

The life-guard generally keeps a look-out from the watch-tower near the Flying Gap every morning and evening as it is found to be the most popular part of the beach for bathing but visitors should realise that this portion of the beach is also dangerous.



17 INJURED, 13 SUFFER SHOCK

Empire Exhibition Trains Collide

GLASGOW, May 21.

Seventeen were injured, three seriously and thirteen others suffered shock, when two trains on the Miniature Railway in the Empire Exhibition collided head on.—Reuter.

IN MEMORY OF KING ALBERT

Rose Window And Tablet *Unveiled At Ypres* Cathedral

BRUSSELS, May 21.

King Leopold unveiled the Rose Window and Tablet at Ypres Cathedral, in memory of the late King Albert.

All ranks, units of the British Army and Airforce subscribed to the memorial.

A number of officers and men of the Fifth Royal Inniskillings, of which King Leopold is Colonel-in-Chief, attended the ceremony —Reuter.

"B. P." Returns Home Hale And Hearty

LONDON, May 21.

Lord Baden-Powell, accompanied by his wife, returned to England, after a prolonged absence in Kenya owing to the Chief Scout's illness

It was [illegible] he landed, he was perfectly sound except for a tired heart.—Reuter.

2 ANDAMAN PRISONERS RELEASED FROM DUM DUM JAIL

Quit Order Served On Bakhat Singh

CALCUTTA: May 21.

Sitangshu Dutt Roy and Bhakat Singh, two repatriated prisoners from the Andamans, were released from the Dum Dum Jail this afternoon. Dutt Roy, who was a detenu, was convicted in 1932, on a charge of conspiracy to murder Mr. H. Graham, I.C.S., the then District Magistrate of Mymensingh, and was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

Bhakat Singh is a political prisoner from the Punjab. Immediately after his release, he was served with an order by the Government of Bengal, directing him to leave the Province. within 24 hours.—A.P

TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD

A lawyer of Rice Lake, Wis., U.S.A., who needs a maid-of-all-work in his home, doesn't believe in obtaining one by false pretences. So he told the whole sad story of what she was to expect in his newspaper advertisement thus:

WANTED: Maid for general house-work: 7 children, lots of noise nothing to eat; husband, an alderman, another business on the side, late at lunch as often as 6 times a week. position offers splendid opportunity for one wishing to gain experience as to management of private restaurant or small hotel, or possibly a day nursery. If still interested telephone.

SUDAN'S AND UGANDA'S CONTRIBUTION TO EMPIRE-GROWN COTTON OUTPUT

India Highest Buyer In 1937

LONDON, May 21.

British and Egyptian Sudan and Uganda have jointly contributed 80 per cent. of the total Empire-grown Cotton output in 1937, which both as regards quantity and value is the highest vet recorded.

This is revealed in the 33rd Annual Report of the British Cotton-growers' Association.

India is still the biggest buyer of cotton from Uganda, whose exports last year valued at over 44 million sterling, exceeded the previous highest by 17,000 bales.

The Association's area in India increased considerably, but the season proved unfavourable for the commodity and the farmer, resulting in considerable distress in the Indian Cotton area.

Taking a long view of all the Empire Cotton-growing areas and ignoring seasonal set-backs, the Report considers that there is every reason to suggest that the tendency is still towards greater production.—Reuter.

ON EVE OF ELECTION

(Continued from Page 22).

at the Foreign Office, yesterday morning, current developments in the general European situation were discussed between them.

M. Reynaud also met the Chief Diplomatic Adviser to Government Sir Robert Vansittart, and the Colonies Minister, Mr. Malcolm A. MacDonald, before proceeding to Leeds, where was held the Annual Conference of Alliance Francaise, to attend which was the purpose of M. Reynaud's visit to England —Reuter.

EARLIER.

Czech Municipal Elections

PRAGUE, May 21.

The Municipal elections will open this weekend.

In the rural Czech and German areas they are being held on Sunday and in the corresponding urban areas on May 29.

The elections in Slovakia being held on June 12.—Reuter.

Campaigns Conducted On Nationalist Basis

PRAGUE: May 21.

Final preparations for local elections on Sunday are being completed in an atmosphere of increasing anxiety following reports of disturbances between Czechs and Germans. About 66 towns and villages are expected to pass to the control of Nazis as a result of the elections which are being held in 232 districts, including Prague and Aussing, where there is a big German element and the Mayor at present is a German Socialist.

Efforts to restrict the election platforms to local matters have completely failed, and campaigns are conducted on a Nationalist basis. Germans are ordered to fly their flags on pain of serious penalties and all Nazi shops are displaying photographs of Herr Henlein. In the mixed and predominantly German districts all Czech parties have made a common front against the Henlein Party. —Reuter.

Our Lahore Sports Letter

"Kick-Off" To Summer Sport: Hot Weather Hockey: New Punjab Swimming Records Inter-Club Tennis

(From Our Correspondent.)

A "kick-off" to Lahore Summer Sports was given on May 12, when the most popular tournament, the Lahore Hot Weather Hockey Tournament opened at the Lawrence Gardens. This tourney, which will be followed by the Lahore Hot Weather League, marks the beginning of non-stop hockey programme of about four months.

The Lahore Telegraph Club, which has been revived after about eight years, lost to the N. W. R. Station Staff Club. In the second match, on the opening day, the N. W. R. Lahore Division trounced the Brothers Club "C" by 8 goals to nil.

The Government College 'Hockets' the holders of the Hot Weather Cup, made their debut in the tournament by eliminating the N. W. R. Indian Recreation Club by 7 goals without a reply.

The 'B' and 'C' teams of the Government College, Lahore, were eliminated on May 15, the Brothers Club 'B' and Lahore Police 'A' being the winners.

The L. A. T. T. drew with the Gymkhana 'markers, neither side being able to score, while the N. W. R. Workshops defeated the Civil and Military Gazette by 5 goals to 1.

The Forman Christian College were thoroughly extended before they could emerge winners against the Lahore Police 'B'.

Another of the Railway teams —the Moghulpura Institute—was eliminated from the tournament by I. A. O. C. Moghulpura, which leaves behind four railway teams.

PUNJAB AQUATICS

Good competitions with fast timings were registered at the Government College, Lahore, Swimming Bath on May 13 on the opening day of the Punjab Aquatic Championships. As compared to last year the entries, this year, were small but the quality of swimmers was superior and four new Punjab Records were created.

In 110 yards free style W. Mathie, of the M. L. I., beat the previous Punjab record.

Arjan Singh of the Government College, Lahore, had the honour of creating a new Punjab record in 440 yards free style. Arjan Singh created two more new Punjab records in 880 yards and 1 mile race.

PUNJAB WATER-POLO CHAMPIONSHIP

H. L. I. Win Final

The Highland Light Infantry from Peshawar won the Punjab water-Polo Championship beating the Aitchison College in the final at the Government College, Lahore, bath after a hard game by 4 goals to 2.

This is the first time in the history of the Punjab Water-Polo that a military team has won the championship.

INTER-CLUB TENNIS

Eleven teams have joined the Inter-Club Tennis Tournament run by the Y. M. C. A. Lahore. The Gymkhana Club, the holders of the trophy, are also defending their title.

AMBULANCE FOR CHINA

A Present From Indian Residents In Malay

A present from Indian residents in Malaya.

Following the lead of the Indian National Congress the Central Association of Malaya has recently presented the Chinese Government with an ambulance car for Red Cross Service.

The Ambulance was formally delivered to the consul for China resident in Kuala Lumpur and in acknowledging delivery the Consul has written to this Association as under:—

"I wish to assure you and your community in Malaya that my Government is notified of this valuable contribution and feelings of sympathy towards the unfortunate sufferers in China. I would like to express once more that I am deeply moved by this noble contribution and that is with feelings of the highest appreciation and deepest gratitude that I now acknowledge receipt of the ambulance car from the Indian community in Malaya."

AHMEDABAD SHARE BAZAR DISPUTE

Vice-President Served With Notice

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

A meeting of the Directors of the local Share Bazaar, held today to consider the action of the Vice-President in closing it, was postponed to Monday morning, without coming to any decision.

Meanwhile Seth Sarabhai Dahyabhai, Director, has served a notice on the Vice-President, declaring that no extraordinary circumstances have arisen for closing the market, and in case it opened, he would be held responsible for losses.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD SHARE BAZAR CLOSED 'SINE DIE'

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

Seeing the situation critical the Vice-President of the Ahmedabad Share Bazar has ordered to close the Bazar till further notice under Section 130 of the Share Bazar Association.

Directors' meeting will be held this noon.

Great tension prevails amongst shareholders. It is understood due to Calico's corner situation has become critical.

Jepsen Cup Hockey

Run Away Victory For Poona United

Hockets Defeated By 7 Goals To Nil

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Saturday's match, in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament, which was played between the Poona United and the Hockets XI, proved to be one-sided affair, at least in the second half, in which the visitors from Poona scored 7 goals.

The winners were well-extended in the initial half though the Hockets' defenders had to work very hard in preventing the visitors' forwards from scoring. In this half the Poona team forced 6 penalty-corners, all of which proved abortive.

Immediately after changing ends the winners were awarded the seventh penalty-corner of the match and this time D'Souza, their left-back, converted it to advantage. Following this the Poona United scored 6 more goals at short intervals, the players responsible being Ugada (3), D. Adhav (2) and S. Adhav (1).

The Result:—

POONA UNITED .... 7 goals
HOCKETS XI .... Nil.

The Teams were:—

POONA UNITED: Lee; James and D'Souza, Coutinho, John and Adhav; Ismail, D. Adhav, S. Adhav, Ugada and Jagtap.

HOCKETS XI: Turner; Smith and Price; Cutler, Michael and O'Brien; Asghar, O'Connor, Wiseman, D'Souza and Fisher.

UMPIRES: Messrs K. S. Lynn and Moulton.

KILLEDAR CUP FOR WOMEN

Vincent Club Eliminate Cosmopolitan Girls

In the Killedar Cup Hockey Tournament for women the Vincent Club defeated the Cosmopolitans by 3 goals to nil on Saturday

In Miss Victor the Vincent Club have a brainy centre-forward. Besides scoring a goal Miss Victor distributed the passes accurately and made many an opening for her colleagues. Miss J. Tristram and Miss P. Wood formed a strong pair of backs.

For the losers Miss I. Tristram, the little left-back, was outstanding while but for many good saves brought off by Miss Cabral, the Vincent Club should have won the match by a bigger margin.

The winners did not take long in establishing their superiority and pressing hard their opponents from the very start, Miss Wood, their inside-left, scored in about the 15th minute. Later Miss Cabral saved from Miss Victor and the first half of play closed at this score.

Miss Bingham, the winners' inside-right, obtained the second point for her side soon after resumption. Shortly afterwards the same player tried Miss Cabral.

Before the close of play Miss Victor cleverly intercepted a pass by the outside-right and scored the third goal.

The Result:—

VINCENT CLUB .. 3 goals
COSMOPOLITANS .. Nil.

The Teams were:—

VINCENT CLUB: Mrs. Glover; Miss J. Tristram and Miss Wood; Miss Pitt, Miss Barker and Miss George; Miss Jacob, Miss Bingham, Miss Victor, Miss I. Wood and Miss George.

COSMOPOLITANS: Miss Cabral, Miss I. Tristram and Mrs. Eagle; Miss Tucker, Miss Guest and Miss Brown; Miss D'Silva, Miss Gilbert, Miss Fraser, Miss Whitekar and Miss Jones.

UMPIRES: Messrs A. J. Francis and D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

5 p.m. (Jepsen Cup): TIMES OF INDIA 'A' v. PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION.

6 p.m. (Killedar Cup): BOMBAY CITY 'A' v. PROCTOR 'A'.

ALL-INDIA SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

Punjab Team Selected For Calcutta

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE: May 21.

At a meeting of the Punjab Olympic Association Swimming Committee, held at the Y.M.C.A. Lahore, it was decided to send the following swimmers to Calcutta to represent the Punjab in the All-India Swimming Championships to be held at Calcutta on May 28 and 29:—

Arjan Singh (Government College): 440 metres and 1,500 metres.

Bakshi Trilok (Government College): 100 metres, free style.

Haider Ali (Govt. College): 200 metres, breast stroke.

Ram Kumar (Govt. College): 100 metres, back stroke.

Judging from the performances put up by the above swimmers in the Punjab Swimming Championships, recently the local supporters are confident of their faring well at Calcutta.

Mr. Basir Ali Shaikh is accompanying the team, as manager, which will leave Lahore on May 23.

1 MORE CENTURY BY BRADMAN!

Australians' Tall Scoring Against Surrey: 432 For 5

LONDON: May 21.

Batting first in their match against Surrey at the Oval to-day, Australians had made 133 for one wicket at lunch. Continuing they had made 290 for the loss of three wickets at tea.

Continuing after tea, the score was 432 runs for the loss of 5 wickets at the close.

Scores:—

Fingleton, c Brown	47
Brown, c Brooks (wicket-keeper), b Watts	96
Badcock, c and b Brown	32
Bradman, c Brookes, b Watts	144
Hassett (not out)	65
Chipperfield, b Gover	20
Waite (not out)	20
Extras	9
Total (for 5 wickets)	432

—Reuter.

There appears to be some misconception in the minds of swimmers of India that the cancellation of Palestine Olympic Games automatically involves cancellation of the All-India Swimming Trials fixed to be held in Calcutta.

Mr. N. Ahmed, the Honorary Secretary, Organising Committee of the VIIIth Indian Olympic Games writes to inform them that as the Swimming Trials has no reference to the Palestine Games. the trials will come off, in the usual course, on the 28th and 29th inst at Calcutta, irrespective of whether the winners are sent out of the country or not.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 21.

Following a further decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 156/2 for Broach J/A. delivery and improved to Rs. 157/2 on short covering. There was absence of selling and the tone of the market was fairly steady.

Liverpool was due to open unchanged but it opened 1 point up and later on was 6 points up. The local market was steady with Broach J/A delivery was firm at Rs. 157/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M 1938	155	4	0
Broach J/A 1938	157	6	0
Broach A/M 1939	170	14	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May 1938	140	2	0
Oomra July 1938	141	10	0
Oomra D/J 1939	151	0	0
F G M G—			
Bengal May 1938	116	4	0
Bengal July 1938	117	0	0
Bengal D/J 1939	126	8	0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay an 19th May	6,460
Receipt. into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,149,832
R ceipts into Bombay same time last season	2,724,626
Decrease	574,794

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 21.

B C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 May-27/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32 (June/Dec)
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6

NEW YORK—
Bank' selling T T 271
Bank's buying T T 269

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,311
Bank's buying T T 1,336

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 77 5/8

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/2

JAVA
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 24

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 65 nominal

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN
Bank's selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.96.81 20th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 21st instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 21st instant.
Shanghai/London 0/10 5/8 21st instant.
Java/London 8.96 1/4 21st instant.
London/Paris 177.61 20th instant.
London/Belgium 29.51 20th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.74 20th instant.
London/Berlin 12.36 3/4 20th instant.
London/Stockholm 18.39 3/4 20th instant.
London/New York 4.96.84 20th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.97 1/2 20th instant.
London/Italy 94.43 20th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-0-1 1/2 19th instant.
Gold £7-0-1 1/2 20th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 11/16 19th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 3/4 20th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 19th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 1/2 20th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 19th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 20th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 19th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 20th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 19th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 20th instant.
Reserve Bank rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATION

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay, May 21

Yarn No [illegible]	June 106	August 106
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.	June 122	August 121
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.	June 163	August 161

PAY IN—JUNE 7 PAY OUT—JUNE 10

Small Turnover On Stock Exchange

TATA STEEL SHARES QUIET

Scattered Buying In Textile Issues

BOMBAY, May 21.

Yesterday the Wall Street market was barely steady and U.S. Steel shares closed at a rise of dol. 3/8 while Anaconda Coppers declined dol. 1/2.

The local market opened quiet to-day and under scattered selling prices declined but lower levels attracted scattered buying and prices rallied and a portion of the loss was made good.

Business was confined to narrow limits and the Session was uninteresting. Professional operators are awaiting new developments and it appears that there exists a undercurrent of confidence.

The European political situation in connection with the Italo-French negotiations is full uncertainties and operators in London are inclined to await final conclusions.

The annual report of Tata Steel Co. is expected to be out next week and uncertainties regarding dividends will be removed.

Tata Steel shares closed at a small decline while cotton mill shares were steady in a dull session.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 21.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	366	4
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	808	12
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	235	10
100	CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4)	220	4
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	141	14
100	COORLA (Rs. 5)	92	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0	4	6
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	118	12
100	GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	145	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,600	0
100	Indore	48	12
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	254	6
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477	8
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40)	1030	0
250	Model	49	4
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	202	8
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235	0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	59	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	75	0
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	191	14
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)	102	8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40)	800	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114	8
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	32	6
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,547	8
125-500	Im. Contry (Rs. 7-8)	387	8
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	141	8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
5	Union (As [illegible]	5	14
	[illegible]ENTS.		
100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	122	0
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	715	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	12	4
20	Mercantile	55	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 14)	38	4
200	Oriental	4,300	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	4
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	138	12
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1442	8
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-6)	123	12
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	140	0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10	14
100	Karachi (4)	222	8
100	Poona (4)	196	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-6 plus 3)	155	10
1,000	TATA POWER (Rs 37 plus 29)	1370	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	946	4
100	C. Province	102	[illegible]
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	97	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	726	12
	MINING		
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	4
[illegible]	sh. Indian Copper		

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 21.

Bombay Dyeing (807/8) 812 806 807 807 805 812 808
Century (235) 236 234 235
Central India (227/8) 227 225 226
Kohinoor (253/12) 255 257 254
New Great (202/8) 201 200 202
Simplex (75) 75/10 75
Swadeshi (202/8) 191 190 191
Associated Cement (122/4) 122 121/4 122/4 122
Andhra (1440) 1442/8
Tata Hydro (155/5) 156 155/10
Tata Power (1368/12) 1370 1362 1367 1371 1370
Tram Ord. (123/12) 123
T. Steel Dfd. (935) 937 925 935 931
T. Steel Ord. (223/8) 224 223 225 224 223/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (170/4) 170/4 170/8
Bellapur (148/2) 148 146 147/8
B. Steam (224/6) 222 224
B Burma (508/12) 508 503 510 508 507

	(As. 1-6)	2	2	0
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	27	14	
1	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	39	8	
30	TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 39-3-6)	931	4	
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	223	8	
	MISCELLANEOUS			
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	292	8	
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855	0	
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	147	8	
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	224	6	
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	507	8	
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	175	0	
8	sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	0	
50	B'BAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	90	0	
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	130	0	
50	I. Invest Trust	38	8	
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8	
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0	
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	665	0	
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	62	8	
15	Scindia	18	0	
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	4	
	PREFERENCE.			
4	p.c. Andhra Valley	1520	0	
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0	
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	69	4	
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	542	8	
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	107	4	
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Con. 2nd	94	4	
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12	
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1557	8	
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	216	4	
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	8	
7	p.c Vishnu	703	12	
	DEBENTURES.			
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	8	
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14	
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	6	
7	p.c. Sholapur	77	0	
8	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12	

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 21.

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £7-0-1 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 177.61 and Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.96 7/8. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 18 3/4d. India bought speculators bought and sold and buyers were satisfied. Later on there were sellers at fixed prices but buyers offered to buy at 1/16th under fixed prices. New York silver market was unchanged and Montreal futures advanced 5 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.10 5/8. The local market was very steady with better demand for silver and gold was also steady.

GOLD			
Ready	35	1	0
Jeth delivery	35	1	6
Jeth Teji-mandi	0	2	9
Ashad delivery	35	1	9
Ashad Teji-mandi	0	4	6
SILVER			
Ready	49	10	0
Jeth delivery	49	8	0
Jeth Teji-mandi	0	10	0
Ashad delivery	49	6	0
Ashad Teji-mandi	1	1	0

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 21.

3 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/11
3 per cent (1963-65) 97/15
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 114
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/12
3 per cent U.P. Bonds 97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/9
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 107
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 101/6

TAX FREES
5 p. cent 1945/55 Loan 118/0
4 pe. cent 1953/63 Mysore 113/0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.
4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109/8
5 pe. cent 1959 M Deb 118/8
6 per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0
6 pe. cent 1956 K P T 131/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/12 and went down to Rs. 98/10. The 3 per cent 1963/65 Loan changed hands to-day at Rs. 97/15

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 20.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 21.

September	208.00—50
November	208.00—80

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
July 99 Oct. 114 Dec. 123 Jan. 125 March 126 May 129 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 154/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.54 Rs. 43 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 1938 156/8—Liverpool July 1938 4.60 Rs. 43 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 169/12—Liverpool May 1939 4.86 Rs. 42 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 156/8—New York July 8.53 Rs. 34 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/8

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 169/12—New York May 8.75 Rs. 26 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/8.

LONDON METALS

London, May 20.

Copper	£35	1	3
Lead	£13	10	0
Spelter	£12	11	3
Tin	£159	5	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 20.

May	43.15+05
July	42.75
September	42.50+05

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT DOWN

Little Speculative Buying In Silver

GOLD STEADY

BOMBAY, May 21

NEW YORK COTTON

On scattered local buying market turned active but weak markets abroad and uncertain textile situation at home checked bullish enthusiasm.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Active on scattered support. Business quiet.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Sterling dollar opened at 4.96.81 and then declined on selling pressure. Closed at 4.96.31.

BOMBAY SILVER

The market was easier on some selling. Later prices displayed better tendency or speculative purchases.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938.

New York, May 21

Previous closing	8.53
To-day's opening	8.60
Difference	+07
To-day's closing	8.52
Difference	—01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, May 21

Previous closing	4.60
Tod-ay's opening	4.61
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	4.66
Difference	+06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 153-8
July August	Rs. 155-8
April May 1939	Rs. 169-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 21

New York cotton was fairly active on scattered local buying but slowness of Foreign markets and uncertain textile situation at home checked bullish enterprise.

Trading in July began at 8.60 i.e. seven points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool and Bombay cables which induced local and trade buying, but thereafter demand slowed down, and with liquidation again in evidence prices gradually lost ground and closed at 8.52.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 21

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.53/8.52) 8.60/8.60
October (8.61/8.60) 8.67/8.66
December (8.63/8.62) 8.68/8.67

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 21

July (4.60) 4.66
October (4.72) 4.77
July (6.46) 6.55
November (6.60) 6.68

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 21

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 156/4. Prices advanced on small bear covering purchases while steadiness of Liverpool also imparted some strength Market closed steady at Rs. 157/6.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 21

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 3/4 sellers) £17 3/4 sellers
Dunlop May (£20) £20
Lightning May (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 5/8 value) 5 9/16 value
Forward October December (5 11/16 paid and buyers) 5 5/8 paid and value

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, May 21

Previous closing	4.96 7/8
To-day's opening	4.96 5/16
At the time of New York cotto closing	4.95 5/8

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 21

Previous closing	4.96.84
To-day's opening	4.96.81
To-day's closing	4.96.31

FRANC RATE

London, May 21

Previous closing	177.61
To-day's opening	177.59
To-day's closing	177.60

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 21

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96.81 and then declined to 4.96.43 on scattered selling.

Franc opened at 177.59 and then slightly eased to 177.60 on lack of fresh buying.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.245) 13.245
New York on Bombay (37.08) 37.08
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan (94.40) 94.42
London on Shanghai (0-11 nominal) 0-11 nominal
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 21

"India bought. Speculators sold. Buyers satisfied.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 21

Spot	(18 3/4d.)	18 3/4d.
Forward	(18 1/2d.)	18 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 21

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-1 1/2) £7-0-1 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 21

Silver ready	49	10	0
Silver Jeth	49	7	0
Silver Ashad	49	4	0
Gold ready	35	1	3
Gold Jeth	35	1	6
Gold Ashad	35	1	9
Sovereigns	22	9	6

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

WOOL SALES

Greasy Inferior to Superior:
Lower (0-8 1/2) 0-8
Higher (1-3 1/2) 1-5
Scoured Inferior to Superior:
Lowest (0-11 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Higher (1-11 1/2) 1-11

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 21

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 78 1/2 and July at 76 1/4. The market was somewhat active on scattered support but general business was quiet.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 21

Wheat May	4	5	6
Wheat September	4	4	6
Wheat January	4	8	6
Linseed May	7	2	3
Linseed September	7	2	3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 21

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 78 3/4

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 21

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-13-0.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 21

London Stock Exchange is closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 21

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 43 1/4) dol 43 1/2
General Motors (dol 29) dol 29 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 5/8) dol 25 3/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reduced Note Circulation

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 21

On the money market with conditions gradually returning to normal following the dislocation of credit supplies owing to reflex money French borrowers generally obtained loans on easy terms. This week's Bank of England return reveals that the note circulation has been reduced by 3.5 million to 482.2, while bankers deposits, otherwise known as market resources, have increased from 87.9 to 93.2 million sterling.

Wall Street closed heavy.

POOR SPECULATION SUPPORT IN CALCUTTA SHARES

CALCUTTA, May 21

Jutes remained unchanged consequent on poor speculative support. Due to lack of outside demand volume of business was also very much restricted. Coals attracted little attention, and only limited business was put through. Teas were rather neglected. In miscellaneous Indian Irons and other speculative issues were a turn lower, while others kept more or less unchanged. Government securities opened firm but closed slightly easier. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: Three per cent Government paper 89/10 small lot; three and half per cent G P 98/11; three per cent G P 1952 99/6; three per cent Madras 1952 99/14 small lot; Railway Bankira Damoodar 90.

Cottons: Bowreah ordy 228 small lot; Dunbar 157.

Coals: Bhalgora 3/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 15/8; Burra Dhemo 2/10; Central Kurkend 11 small lot; Jaints Central 1/10 Nazira 7/4 ex div; North-west fully paid 10 small odd lot; Standard 26/12.

Jutes: Belvedere pref 136; Howrah 37/12 ex div; Hukumchand 6/3; Kanknarrah 284/8 small lot; Standard 218/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/4; Indian Copper 2/3 ex div; Dalmia Cement defd 3/2; Bengal Chemical pref 16/2; Indian Galvanizing 17/2; Indian Iron 27/12; Ste Corpn ordy 5/7; do pref 76/4 cum div; B I Corpn ordy 2/15; Kalimpong Ropeway 10/6; Tide Water Oil 11/6 ct; India Paper Pulp 101; Dyer Meaking (Burma) 58; Borpukhari Tea 7/12.—A. P.

ADVANCE PROHIBITION

Satisfactory Results Of Working In Salem Dist.

MADRAS, May 21.

"The general situation in the district remained satisfactory during the month", says a communique issued by the Ministry for public information regarding the working of Prohibition Act in Salem based on the latest reports from District Officers.

The economic effect on the life of the people continue to be good. The Revenue Divisional Officer reports that 'kist' collections proved easier due to prohibition. Certain villages previously noted for rowdyism are now quiet and peaceful. Improvement in the condition of women and children continues, and the thrift movement has increased.

The Collector says the thrift movement is becoming a monthly event in quite a number of villages. On these occasions 'bhajans', dramas and rural sports and other amusements are organised, and they serve the double purpose of encouraging thrift and providing a counter-attraction to drink.—A.P.

MALAVIYAJI FOR HILLS

BENARES, May 21.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who has been taking rest here, left for the hills this evening.

It is understood, that Panditji will break his journey at Lucknow and Dehra Dun, so as to avoid the heat and also the strain of a long, continuous journey.

He will be reaching Mussooree after three days.—United Press.

MYSORE CONGRESS AND CHANGE IN NAME

Working Committee Urged To Reconsider Matter

BANGALORE, May 21.

The Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress, after a prolonged deliberations this evening, passed, it is understood, a comprehensive resolution expressing its opinion that a change in its name, desired by the Congress Working Committee was not merely undesirable, but positively harmful to peaceful progress of the political movement in the State. They have, therefore, requested the Working Committee to reconsider the matter.

Among other matters discussed were the recent Government order, recognising the State Congress, and the question of sending three representatives to serve on the Constitutional Reforms Committee. It is stated that the names of Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, Mr. H. C. Dassappa and Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda were tentatively agreed upon in this connection.—A.P.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

Rajen Babu's Wire To Enquirers

PATNA, May 21.

Replying to the anxious enquiries from Mr. Mathura Prasad, Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, Babu Rajendra Prasad wires this afternoon from Bombay:

"Fever continues; no anxiety. Will write letter every day."—United Press.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Silhouette Competition. 22/5	
A	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Silhouette Competition. 22/5	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Silhouette Competition. 22/5	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Under The Swastika

By N. J.

If the China-man increases the length of his shirt by half an inch, it is said, the problem of over-prduction of cotton in the world would be automatically solved.

That shows the intellectual profundity which some of our quidnuncs are capable of, and it also incidentally reveals the importance of the shirt in world-economy. Most of us are not particularly conscious of our shirt, except when it is altogther missing in the last week's washing, or when we have carefully spread it on the shining back of our favourite at Mahaluxmi.

But shirts have a bearing which goes beyond the Dhobie and the gee-gees, as the remark with which I began conclusively proves There was, indeed, a movement some years ago in the United States to collect the shirt-tails of eminent men and keep them in a national museum. Prospective donors were requested to pin on their gifts "a short biography giving the famous occasions on which they have been intimately connected with your life!"

Here is an idea for some of our young men, who are bitten with the collecting bug. They should begin, of course, with—Mahatma Gandhi!!

* * *

Exit Shirt-Tails

The shirt is Famous in literature; at least The Song Of The Shirt is. T. Hood's saga of the shirt-maker who was

In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
Sewing at once, with a double thread
A shroud as well as a shirt,

is said to have brought about a minor revolution in Victorian England.

I am not sure whether those who are regulating the spiritual and material life of Germany at present have ever heard about Thomas Hood. Evidently, however in singling out the shirt alone from the wardrobe as worthy of being a special plank in the national recovery programme, the Nazi leaders are following the foot-steps of the English poet.

They have ordained that shirt-tails will henceforth be five centimetres the shorter. They in fact hold that there is no reason at all why the two sides of a shirt should vary in length and that both of them should be of the minimum possible length. They have thus killed two birds in one stone; apart from staving off a national shortage of cloth they have also solved a sartorial problem which has long puzzled many of us: Why should a shirt have a tail at all?

* * *

Choose Your Tree

After having disposed of the shirt-tail in this summary fashion the Nazi apostles of national self-sufficiency are devoting their attention to various other similar problems. If the Italian scientists are producing wool out of milk (thus making the cows feel sheepish!), their German opposites are manufacturing fabrics out of wood! It is a popular joke on the continent that German tailors now invite their customers to choose their own tree! Indeed suits of straw are said to be the last word in chic at present. German women are strictly prohibited from using garters, so as to save the rubber for armaments. Mere man can hardly realise the sacrifice Eve is called upon to face in this process.

General Goering has more than once insisted that the Nazis prefer guns to butter. This statement is necessarily metaphorical and has no actual dietetic bearing. But it is also true in the sense that butter and cream have as good as disappeared from the ordinary German citizens table. Their place is taken by various synthetic products. Even the wheat content in bread is cut down and it is made mainly of a mixture of potatoes and corn Wood again is being used not only for the production of fabrics but also of food. Excellent sausage-skins can now be derived from the pulp of certain plants. This reversion of the human appetite to the animal stage is symbolic of Hitler's Reich

*

No More Rabbits

The shadow of the Swastika has fallen upon the footlights as well. I shall not dwell here upon the purge of all artists suspected of Jewish blood from the stage and the screen—that story is too notorious to be repeated again. But the theme can be illustrated from a novel angle. It appears that the conjurers and magicians in the Deutschland have been strictly warned not to use any eggs, sausages, bananas or any other articles of food in their entertainment programme. They are too precious for such tricks The conjurers are thus naturally hard hit, for what is a magician for, if he cannot produce the proverbial rabbit from his hat?

The audience, however, is still more hard hit by the ban—for no longer can they express their disapproval in the traditional manner. Even rotten eggs and over-ripe tomaties are too precious to hit an offending artist with. The magicians perhaps can go on with the show by producing a billiard ball instead of an egg but obviously the spectators will have no such opportunity for relieving their feelings

* * *

A New Circle

The Nazis began with evolving their very own philosophy of life. They gradually extended their doctrine of national self-sufficiency to the food they eat and the fabrics they wear. Not content with those triumphs, they are trying their hand at giving a new orientation even to mathematics, which was so long supposed to be an abstract and immutable science. It is long since that the Rome-Berlin axis developed into a Rome-Berlin-Tokyo triangle thus confounding the old-world mathematicians. Now the Nazis seem no longer satisfied with the 360 degrees of a circle. The appropriate Reich-minister has now decreed that the Nazi circle will be henceforth divided into 400 degrees, thus beating "the poverty-ridden orbs of the effete democratic regimes" by a cool 40 degrees! Nobody has any reason, of course, to complain against those arrangements as likely to lead to a fresh international confusion. As a confrere observed, let us rather remember with humility and gratitude that if the Nazi Minister concerned had felt like it he might have decreed that the German circle should henceforward have several square edges to it!

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or New—Cured Guaranteedly MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE; Visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday 9 to 12 a.m. only

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Near Prathana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY. 4. P.S. Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

Sole Agents:—P. Muncherji & Co., 10, Hamam St. Bombay 1.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 17)

fusion of controversial politics was not desirable in the Scout Movement."

These arguments were put before the Conference by the National Association, but is it not a fact that even the representatives of the Baden-Powell Movement in Bombay and Madras made it clear to you that the word 'King-Emperor' in the pledge was not acceptable to the children of these Provinces?

And if these are not arguments for publication in a Secret Circular, may I ask, Sir what even nominal arguments were advanced by a single representative of any of your Associations at any of the meetings, to prove that the addition of the word 'King-Emperor' was imperative except to maintain the political principles of the Scout Movement, though in another paragraph the circular protests against politics?

However the B. P. Associations are quite free to decide upon any type of Promise, and the National Associations will not care to argue if they desire to stand firmly by their discredited traditions of the last twenty years.

What is more objectionable in the whole circular is the suppression of the compromise formula which was even accepted by your good self, Mr. Thaddaeus and all the other representatives of the B. P. Associations at the first Conference. It is not true to state that it was "urged that the promise should consist simply of God and Country no other alternative to be considered." It is well known that the Indian National Scout Association, much against its will, accepted the pledge "God, State and Country" for the purpose of unity, and Dr. Mehta had in no unmistakable terms pleaded at the first conference for which he was complimented by your associations. Even now every Association except yours is pledged to the compromise. Then, how is it, Sir, that in your Secret Circular there is no mention of the fact? How is it, Sir, that you have not even mentioned a formula which you in your personal capacity accepted, and which you promised to strive to make your associations accept? This compromise was accepted mainly because you were the honoured chairman of the meeting, and if you had occasion to change your own views for some mysterious reasons or external influence, it would have been fair if the Associations were not misled into false conclusions.

And now permit me, Sir, to come to an issue which was the cause of the greatest indignation at the Second Round Table Conference and which has been rightly resented by any person who is swayed by honest and moral consideration.

At the first R. T. C. though all B. P. Association were invited, a number of them did not attend because they were under some apprehension, prevented from doing so by the General Headquarters. Then at the Conference, your good self complained that you did not know the situation in other Provinces as their representatives were absent. To know their, views, and the honest and correct situation in their Provinces and States, the Second Conference was summoned. Can it then be accepted by any person as fair and honourable when before the Second R. T. C. you issue a confidential circular in which you state "It is most essential that we should have a strong representation of our Association members at this meeting and I would urge upon you the necessity of all our representatives coming prepared to back the stand the All-India General Council has taken and with no uncertain voice" Where was the need to summon these gentlemen to come from far away places to make statements which were not honest opinions of associations, but as is evident from the circular, were statements made because undue influence was exercised by the circular. You could have stated at the Sub-Committee meeting that there was no possible compromise, you would have even saved the trouble of enacting the farce that was staged at the Second R. T. C. at the cost of the self-respect of many Indian State Associations.

I regret to say, Dear Nawab Saheb, that this unfortunate circular has removed much of the good feeling that existed at the Conferences, and all associations have felt that at least the General Headquarters has been unfair and has employed methods which will not add to the good name of the Baden-Powell Movement and scouting in general in the public eye.

In the Scout World let us differ, but let us differ as scouts who have a certain moral basis and ethics in our dealings. The trustworthiness of the Scout's Honour does not apply merely to Scouts, to a far greater extent it applies to associations and even to National Councils.

These Men Are Creating Life With A Glass Heart

In a large airy laboratory high above the roar of busy 66th-street, Manhattan, New York, a group of scientists, headed by elderly Dr. Alexis Carrel, are trying to make man immortal.

Three years ago, thanks to the inventive genius of Colonel Lindbergh, they began to use a mechanical 'heart."

With it they have succeeded in continuing synthetic life and growth in the delicate internal organs of animals and man after natural death.

A few days ago, news that Lindbergh had bought an island off the coast of Brittany, close to the one where he and Dr. Carrel lived last summer and discussed their problems together, set scientists speculating.

Soon the pair are expected to announce, after three years' work, the results of wonderful experiments carried out with the "heart," results giving vital knowledge to those fighting against old age and disease.

A faint half of blue on a microscope slide first told Dr. Carrel that at last, after years of research, he had discovered the first secret of Life

The blue halo told him that he had found a way of growing and keeping alive tissues taken from an animal long since dead, by feeding them under certain conditions with natural plasms—colourless blood—or with liquid blood serums

That was 28 years ago, and for it Dr. Carrel was awarded the Nobel Prize

In a test tube in Dr. Carrel's laboratory is a fragment of a chicken's heart which he has kept alive by artificial feeding since 1912, which he says should go on living and growing for many years

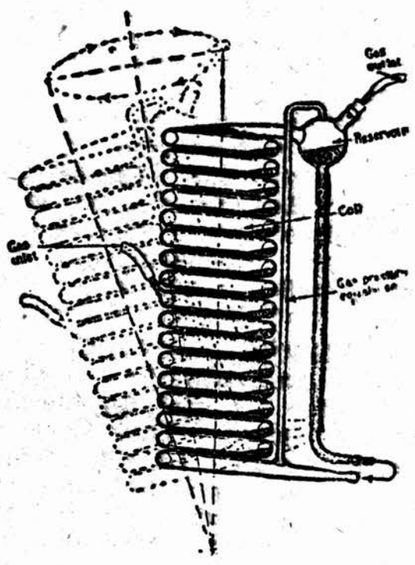
* * *

In 1928 a dash for a serum which it was hoped would save the life of Floyd Bennett, the famous flyer, brought Lindbergh to Dr. Carrel at the Rockefeller Institute.

Carrel explained his problem. He had the technique of removing by surgery the organs from the animals. He had the blood serums which would feed them and make them live and grow.

But up to then the hordes of bacteria which invaded the organs when removed from their natural surroundings had made impossible any long-term examination.

What was wanted was an apparatus which would provide the function of a normal heart and at the same time allow the subject organ to be fed with the life-giving serum and with oxygen and other gases.



This diagram shows the principle on which the "heart" works.

And all this had to be done so that the organ was not attacked by bacteria.

Within a few weeks Lindbergh had begun work as Carrel's mechanical assistant.

* * *

Two years later, after many experiments, he found the principle of his automatic heart and built his first crude model.

It consisted of a long spiral glass tube filled with the blood serum. The top and bottom ends of the spiral tube were connected by a straight glass tube, which housed the subject organ.

Then this apparatus was rocked, see-saw fashion, and so splashed the liquid from the top of the spiral. After it had travelled through the organ in the straight glass tube, the liquid entered the spiral again through the bottom aperture.

By regulating the rate of the see-saw, driven by electric motor, Lindbergh found he was able to get the correct "pulse" rate—about 60 beats a minute.

He circulated life-maintaining oxygen and nitrogen through the serum liquid by inlet and outlet tubes in the spiral.

Correct "blood pressure" was maintained by an automatic pump.

* * *

Dr. Carrel and Lindbergh perfected their "robot heart" three years ago.

More than 900 experiments have been made with it, extending over 100,000 hours. Some organs have been kept alive for 30 days.

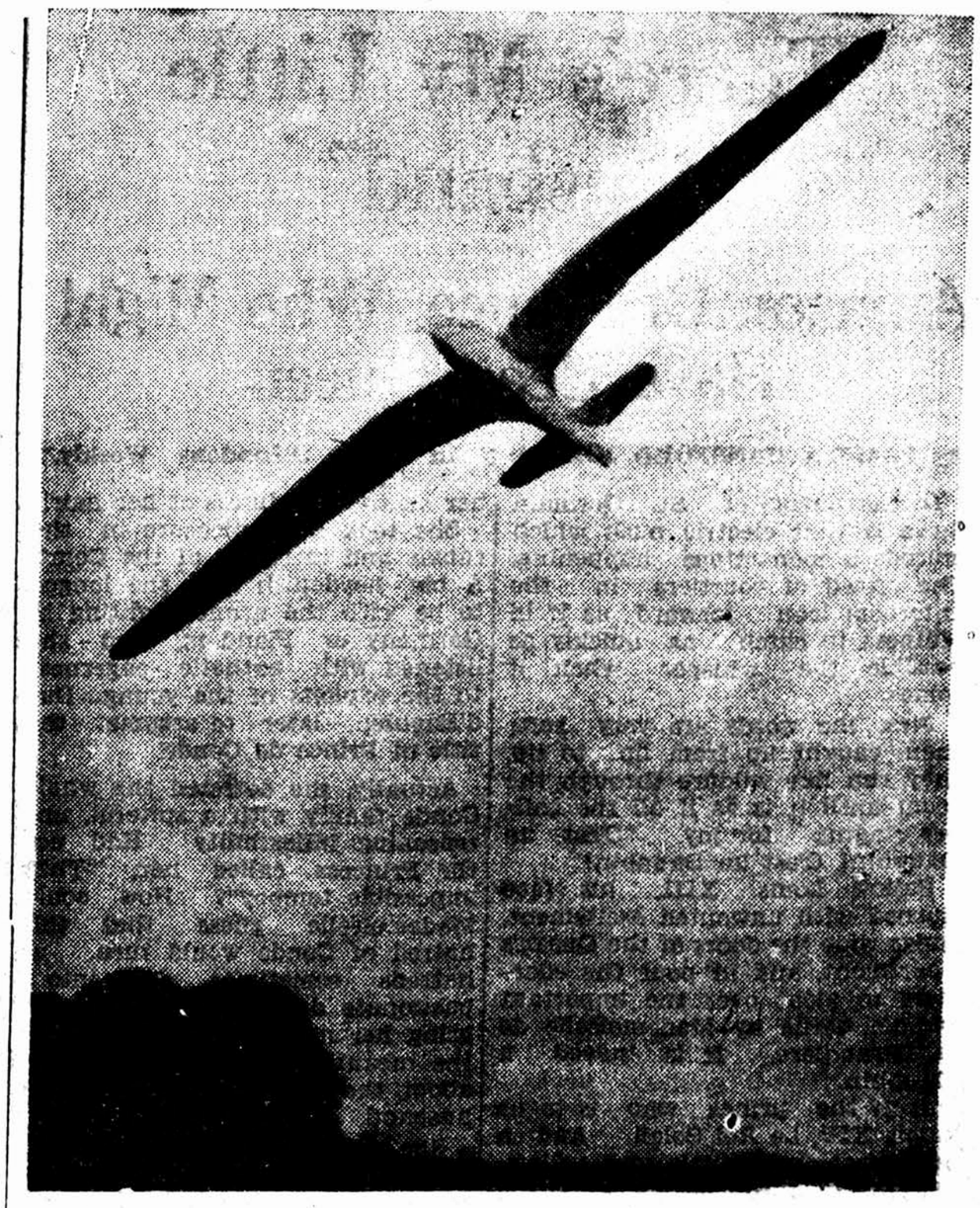
More imaginative medical men are talking of the day when perhaps a surgeon may be able to give a man a new heart or other vital organ when his own has worn out.

* * *

What secret has the doctor got up his sleeve now?

People are remembering a remark of his when he suggested the possibility, although not a probability, that scientists may discover a means of putting men and women's lives in "suspended animation" so that they become like the Sleeping Beauty and be brought back to life in centuries to come.

ALAN CLARKE.



A fine photo of a latest type of French 'plane in mid air.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARTY

WE'LL ARRIVE RIGHT ON TIME WITH THE AID OF THIS SHORT CUT.
IF YOU AGREE NOT TO REPEAT IT, I'LL TELL YOU A SECRET.
WHERE ARE WE? THIS LOOKS LIKE A WILDERNESS.
HELP ME PUSH ANN ON TO THE WALL!
I CAN'T DANCE THE IRISH JIG. WILL A BOLERO SERVE THE PURPOSE?
LOOK AT MY SISTER WEARING A PAIR OF LOW SLIPPERS.

By the time five of the girls were ready to leave for a St. Patrick's Day party, they were a half-hour late. This, however, did not discompose Ann, who went leisurely on with her primping, while the others fumed and fretted. Ann told her chums not to worry, as she knew of a short-cut that would save them a full hour in getting to the party.

That the route Ann chose was shorter anyone could see by consulting a map. Unfortunately for the girls, this route necessitated climbing over a couple of stone walls, wading through a brook and struggling across acres of underbrush.

When the girls finally reached the place of festivities, their clothes were so torn and soiled that they dared not go inside. Still, the night was warm and the girls sat on a garden bench and listened to the music within the house.

Three ballads from the Emerald Isle especially appealed to the girls. The words that compose the titles of these songs are hidden in the balloons of the drawing. Some of the words occur singly, while others are found as parts of several words. Can you discover the titles of the three songs?

(For Solution See Page 46)

MILESTONES OF SCIENCE

British telephone authorities announce the invention of "the perfect telephone bell." It is described as having a pleasing note of medium pitch which can be heard quite distinctly but which will never make the nervous subscriber jump.

* * *

A colliery winding engine, said to be the largest in the world, has been installed at the Fushun coal mine of the South Manchurian Railway. The sheave is 24-1/2 feet in diameter and is located 170 feet above ground. The rope speed is 4,600 feet per minute and it raises 510 tons of coal per hour from a depth of 2,500 feet.

* * *

Bottle stoppers and corks made of waste bits of poplar or aspen wood are coming into general use in Europe. They are especially suitable for apothecaries and druggists because they are not sensitive to the action of iodine, acids and corrosive salts.

* * *

The Institute of Blood Transfusion of Moscow has opened 514 stations in various parts of the Soviet Union. It has performed 25,000 transfusions this year, preserves blood for a fortnight or even longer, and often ships blood by airplane to remote places where it is needed.

"There's My Little Husband"

Amazon Of France, Who Might Have Been Queen

By PAMELA HANSFORD JOHNSO N in "John O'Londons Weekly."

In the palace of St. Germain there is that electric hush which preceds a momentous happening. The crowd of courtiers in the anteroom lean forward as if in rediness to catch as quickly as possible the whisper when it comes

First the words are very soft; then, caught up from lip to lip, they run like wildfire through the room until it is as if all the bells are ringing for joy. "C'est un Dauphin! C'est un Dauphin!"

Sallow Louis XIII, his face flushed with unwonted excitement, flings wide the doors of the Queen's apartment, and in pour the courtiers to gloat over the important bundle borne by Mademoiselle de la Giraudiere. It is indeed a Dauphin.

It is the prince who is to be Louis XIV, Le Roi Soleil. And a fat, fresh-faced little girl, yellow-haired, with round blue eyes, a great big nose and not much chin, has the temerity to cry out—"There's my little husband!"

VERBAL SPANKING.

It was not so surprising that Anne Marie Louise de Montpensier, daughter of Gaston d'Orleans and cousin of the new baby, should say such a thing.

Had not her aunt the Queen plainly told her that if the longed-for baby should be a boy, Anne Marie should be her daughter-in-law?

All the same, the child should not nave presumed. A word whispered in secret, perhaps half in fun, to a little girl of eleven, was not the proper thing to shout to a whole court.

Mademoiselle Anne Marie, one day to be La Grande Mademoiselle, was sent to Richelieu for a verbal spanking. It was one she never forgot

Mademoiselle grew up in the torrid atmosphere of flattery and intrigue. Now she was older, much of her puppy-fat had disappeared, and though she was no beauty, she had a freshness unique in Court circles. Besides, she was a good match. She was a Princess of France, she was a great heiress. Not unnaturally, she thought a lot of herself.

As she grew up, so her firm, uncompromising spirit was strengthened. She became aware of the rottenness around her. She saw the King's favourite, Cinq Mars, done to death by the treachery of her own father, and the sight appalled her

With her almost fanatical love of courage, her clear, undeviating sense of loyalty and honesty, she was filled with horror and contempt at the manner in which her father had sold the names of his fellow conspirators in order to save himself from possible imprisonment or death.

She saw the fall of the dictator Richelieu, saw the hope of the people of Paris that this ecclesiastical despotism would now be ended. Mazarin succeeded, and their hopes were unfulfilled.

IMPOSSIBLE TOMBOY.

Louis XIII had died. The Queen, "who had for so long been nothing but a lovely but silent shadow at Court," began to develop a surprising will of her own. She turned for friendship to Mazarin, thereby infuriating the circle of gallants who had hoped for positions of trust and authority.

Mademoiselle adored her aunt; she accepted advice on her clothes and even meekly submitted when the Queen admonished her on the untidiness of her hair."

She took little pleasure in the cabals and intrigues of the Court. A big, hoydenish girl, she longed to be with the armies fighting in Germany or Flanders, and she listened with pathetic eagerness to the exploits of the young Duc d'Enghien, later to assume the title of Prince de Conde.

Actually, she detested the whole Conde family with a spiteful, unreasoning inflexibility. Had not the Princess called her, "That impossible tomboy"? How could Mademoiselle guess that this hatred of Conde would turn, as hatreds sometimes do, into a passionate devotion that would bring her near to downfall? In the meantime, she was concerned about the business of finding a husband.

She refused the hand of Ladislas of Poland, she treated Charles II, throneless King of England, with contempt, and she even sneered at her cousin Louis XIV, throwing away the chance of the match she had so much desired for a wild goose chase after the Emperor Ferdinand. Who wanted Mademoiselle, Mademoiselle did not want; and vice versa.

In 1638 troubles broke out that were vitally to affect the history of France. For a long time the Queen had been at loggerheads with her Parliament. Now, egging on the dubious Mazarin, she decided upon a little coup d'etat, arresting the two presidents and the three most rebellious counsellors, one of whom was Broussel. Broussel was popular with the people.

On the heels of his arrest came a furious mob, streaming towards the Palais Royal, howling for the release of their favourite.

It was the first flutter of the Fronde. Though the Queen was forced, after a bitter struggle, to release the counsellor, the first blow had been struck.

Mademoiselle was not on good terms with her aunt these days, for one or two quarrels between them had put a strain on the girl's high temper. Conde had returned, and his sword was sought both by Parliament and the Crown.

To neither would he turn, for, though he had no wish to ally himself with the Fronde, his hatred of Mazarin was too great to permit of a firm alliance with the Court. Meanwhile he and Mademoiselle continued their Beatrice and Benedick quarrelling.

HEROIN OF FRANCE

Conde grew powerful in Court circles—too powerful for Mazarin and the Queen. They decided that they must get rid of him, thus driving him at last, as might have been expected, into the Frondist camp. Mademoiselle's feelings for him were undergoing rapid change.

Could it be, she wondered, that she was in love? When his wife unexpectedly recovered from a long illness, she was conscious of a storm in her heart. The man who had said so proudly.

"My name is Louis de Bourbon and I will never do anything to shake the Throne," declared open revolt. He accepted the aid of Philip of Spain, and the fight was on.

Mademoiselle hurled herself on to his side. A lumpish, rather comical Joan of Arc, she rushed to Orleans and raised the siege. The people adored her.

When Conde was hemmed in by the armies of Turenne outside the walls of Paris, it was she who forced the opening of the gates, she who turned the cannons of the Bastille upon the Royal armies.

Oh, she was much admired! She was a Boadicea, an Amazon Queen, a heroine of France. But disaster followed. Conde, no longer able to stand against the combined armies of Turenne and La Ferte Senneterre, was forced to withdraw his armies from Paris.

GREAT MADEMOISELLE.

The people implored Mademoiselle to save him, so she went post-haste to the Governor of Paris, begging him to raise a force for Conde and to allow him free passage through the capital. The end came swiftly. Her requests were refused. Conde was beaten.

"You see before you a broken, despairing man," he said to Mademoiselle; "I pray you, forgive my grief, but I have lost all my friends." The eyes he raised to her were bloodshot and full of tears, and he bent his face on his hands, his shoulders shaking with sobs.

For her part in the siege, Mademoiselle was exiled to her estate of St. Fargeau, where for five years she lived a dull, intolerably irksome life. Eventually she was pardoned and was received back with tolerant smiles and jocular rebukes into the Court. Then she met the plain little Comte de Lauzun and for the last time fell passionately in love. . . .

SPANISH FRONT'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND

The Spanish People's Front, the symbol of Spanish Democracy, wish to testify to the people of England their gratitude for the tremendous interest they are taking in our cause. The Spanish People's Front know very well that the sympathy shown to them by the people of England is little by little opening the eyes of the world to an understanding of the real meaning of our struggle and of the immense responsibility the democratic nations have taken upon themselves by the way in which they have abandoned us. The people of England, like other peoples, are free of blame. It is sufficient for us to know that we have been properly understood by the mass of the English people for our faith to be strengthened and for our enthusiasm to increase.

We are very concerned, as is only logical, with the outcome of our struggle. But we are even more concerned that the peoples should uphold our cause, although we regret that, for notorious difficulties, they cannot help us in the necesssary degree. We desire victory and we shall struggle for this. But we wish our triumph to have the support of the free peoples and the approval of the democratic masses. Therefore the support of the people of England is more than comforting to us and strengthens our unbending determination to conquer.

Lawful Methods

In view of the fact that we wish to conquer and because we desire that to-morrow our victory may mean brotherhood, confidence and friendship between ourselves and all peoples, the support of these peoples to-day forms a compromise which binds us as strongly as moral ties, which for us are of the greatest value.

It is surprising that the old nations, which by force of hard and cruel struggles have throughout history proved themselves symbols of our civilisation, should not clearly understand why the Spanish Republic, which took upon itself the task of transforming our country by lawful methods, is sustaining this struggle, which was begun by people who wished to prevent Spain from attaining a higher standard of living and which has since been converted into a war of invasion.

Spain was a country where misery alone thrived. All our soldiers have experienced the terrible cruelty of the condition in which they were held. For the majority of them facing death at the front is far less of a martyrdom than their former way of living. It was harder to win work in order to live than it is to win positions in a battle.

The only crime of the Spanish Republic was that it wished Spain to cease being a feudal state and to attain standards of justice which other peoples enjoy. This the people of England achieved centuries ago and so did the people of France at the time of their Revolution. But even in order to achieve such a noble end we did not resort to violence. It was our enemies who resorted to violence. Unable to defeat us, they had to have recourse to other nations and preferred to sell their country rather than to tolerate the fact that it should be made more liveable. There is only one crime, if any, of which the Spanish people may be accused. Namely, that of having waited so many centuries to put an end to their wretched condition.

Vanguard of Civilisation.

The people of England did not wait so long and for that reason they are to-day in the vanguard of civilisation. Faithful to their traditions, the English people understand us, encourage us and, as far as possible, support us. And this encouragement, which for us is an inducement, is proof of the fact that we are fighting for justice, that we are sacrificing ourselves for the triumph of Democracy and that we are serving a desire for freedom. Our respect for these ideals is shared not only by the people of England, but by the peoples of the whole world.

We do not wish to say a single word regarding the difference of understanding between the people of England and their Government. On this point our respect is absolute and it is enough for us that the difference exists. Time will tell who understood this problem with most foresight. If we are to say anything we can say, because it is permissible, that we are most interested in not disappointing the English people than in not disappointing their Government.

Grave Crisis

We are now undergoing a very grave stage in the fight for our country. Italy and Germany are attempting to defeat us in a decisive manner and have launched an unmasked attack to crush us. They are not only attacking us with troops disguised as volunteer, but also with a tremendous quantity of war material which increases a hundredfold the damage and injury to our independence. In the international robbery organised by fascism it is now Spain's turn to be the booty. They are attacking Spain with the same greed with which they attacked Ethiopia and later Austria. With equal savagery they will to-morrow attack other weak countries in the hope that the turn of the more powerful countries will come. Spain is merely an episode in what is being prepared, and a foretaste of what threatens the world in the future.

Scientists Studying

WHERE LIFE BEGINS?

Research Work Progressing In Laboratory

(By E. S. Grew in the "Sunday Observer.")

It seems to be agreed that no one can say what life is, so that it is rather premature to discuss how it began.

This saying of Lord Rayleigh, recorded by his son, is as pertinent now as when it was spoken notwithstanding some determined efforts in the last two years to demonstrate the point 'where' life begins.

Life is clearly present in the cells of living things, whether of single-celled creatures or in the multiple cells of the sciatic nerve but the smallest living cell is much too highly organised to be accepted as the starting unit of life.

When a cell is about to divide in order to propagate new cells, certain threadlike bodies appear in it, which, because the biologist stains them for visibility, are named chromosomes.

These were long supposed to be the units determining the characteristics of the next generation of cells.

Under searching microscopes the chromosomes are seen to be banded like caterpillars, though the bands are much more numerous: and these bands contain what are named genes, because they, in their turn, might stand as the units to determine the characters of new cells to come.

An eminent biologist confessed to us that he did not know much about genes. Nobody does, but it has been calculated that there may be 5,000 to 10,000 of them to a chromosome: and that one, or many or most of them are indispensable if the Chromosome is to function.

When the virus first came into prominence as the rival, or the superior, of bacteria in producing undesired effects on many living things, the objection was urged that it was not big enough to contain all the complex organisation of a thing that is alive.

It is not easy to prove that a virus which can slip through the finest filters and is invisible, or next door to it, in the microscope, possesses such organisation.

What is a Living Thing?

But as Mr. G. W. Pirie, the Cambridge biochemist, has lately remarked, before we can say that there is not room enough in a virus with a volume of 2,000,000 cubic Angstroms, for all the complex activities of life, we must state clearly how complex these activities really are.

The terms life and living, as often employed, are meaningless. What is meant by a living thing? The answer can only be made in terms of what it will or will not do.

A number of definitions of this kind have been offered. For example, a living thing can adapt itself to its surroundings. But many bacteria and plant parasites cannot. Or it may display "irritability," a sort of sensitive response when approached.

Plants and bacteria often show no response. Or it may have power of motion. Many species of life do not move.

There are the processes of change like respiration or digestion, grouped under the heading of metabolism. Every reader of this page metabolises, and so do the humblest living things.

But many bacteria, and spores, and even eggs, do not metabolise for long periods and are yet alive. There are other dubious tests of life. Living things grow and multiply, but so do crystals. Even the power of reproduction possessed by life, and regarded as its highest power, is not logically peculiar to it.

Reproducing Without Life

There are certain active agents or systems of matter which set up a mark of interrogation.

Some of the most stirring of active things we know are the enzymes, or ferments, of which yeast is an example. They are not assessed as living bodies.

But it has been shown that two of the most familiar of these enzymes, trypsin and pepsin, are capable of self-reproduction when in the presence of the other chemical bodies from which they are directly derived. They reproduce but are not alive. Contrariwise, brain cells are certainly bits of life, but they neither grown nor reproduce.

To sum up, the boundary between the quick and the dead is at once impalpable and impassable. Or if not impassable it offers no discernible gap through which the food of life, in which protein may be counted first, passes, to be transformed into a living thing. But the search goes hopefully on

A short time ago it was thought that the rather venerable good-sized virus which destroys the leaves of tobacco plants furnished an example of this transformation or was at any rate a signpost between the living and the non-living.

Continuity in Sight?

Here, then, simply stated appeared to be an example of the conversion of a molecule into something resembling a form of life. The gate between a dead molecule and a lifelike cell was swinging ajar. Continuity was in sight.

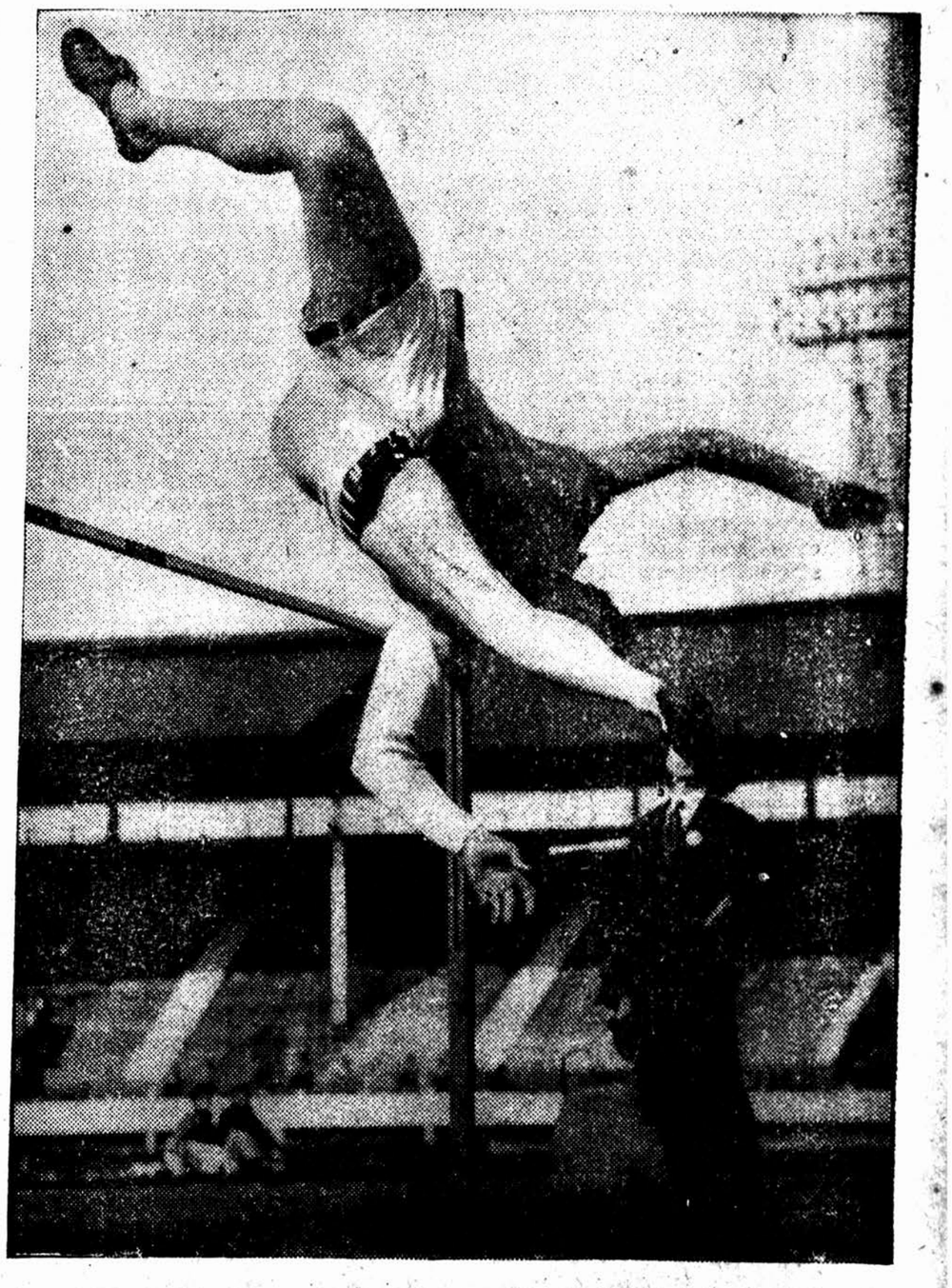
But the experiments do not stand up well to criticism. The virus, as the critics point out, may merely act as a focus about which protein molecules crystallise, and the contention that it has an independent life of its own cannot be disproved

Nor can the claim of any virus to an individual existence be set aside on the ground that it has no visible means of support, and in general, will neither grow nor multiply except in the presence of admittedly living cells.

That may be because it cannot assimilate non-living protein molecules till such food has been prepared for it by its host. It is intensely parasitic, and protein molecules are unwieldy food in large portions.

Consequently the virus may still remain respected as a parasite and an individual living thing of which we do not know the secret. In this itself apart from such rivals as the gene which some might take for a group of living molecules, or the enzyme, which is active but dead.

Virus, enzyme, gene, much more has to learnt about them before their classification in the hierarchy of life, can be adjusted. We may end as we begin with another quotation from Lord Rayleigh, who, towards the end of his long and fruitful life said: "When I was a young man I expected to attain much greater certainty than I think now can be attained."



Annual Athletic competition for the Public Schools Challenge Cups opened at the White City Stadium, London. M. A. C. Dowling (Bradfield) caught in a curious attitude as he competes in high jump.

THE

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COLLEGE BASEBALL PROBLEM

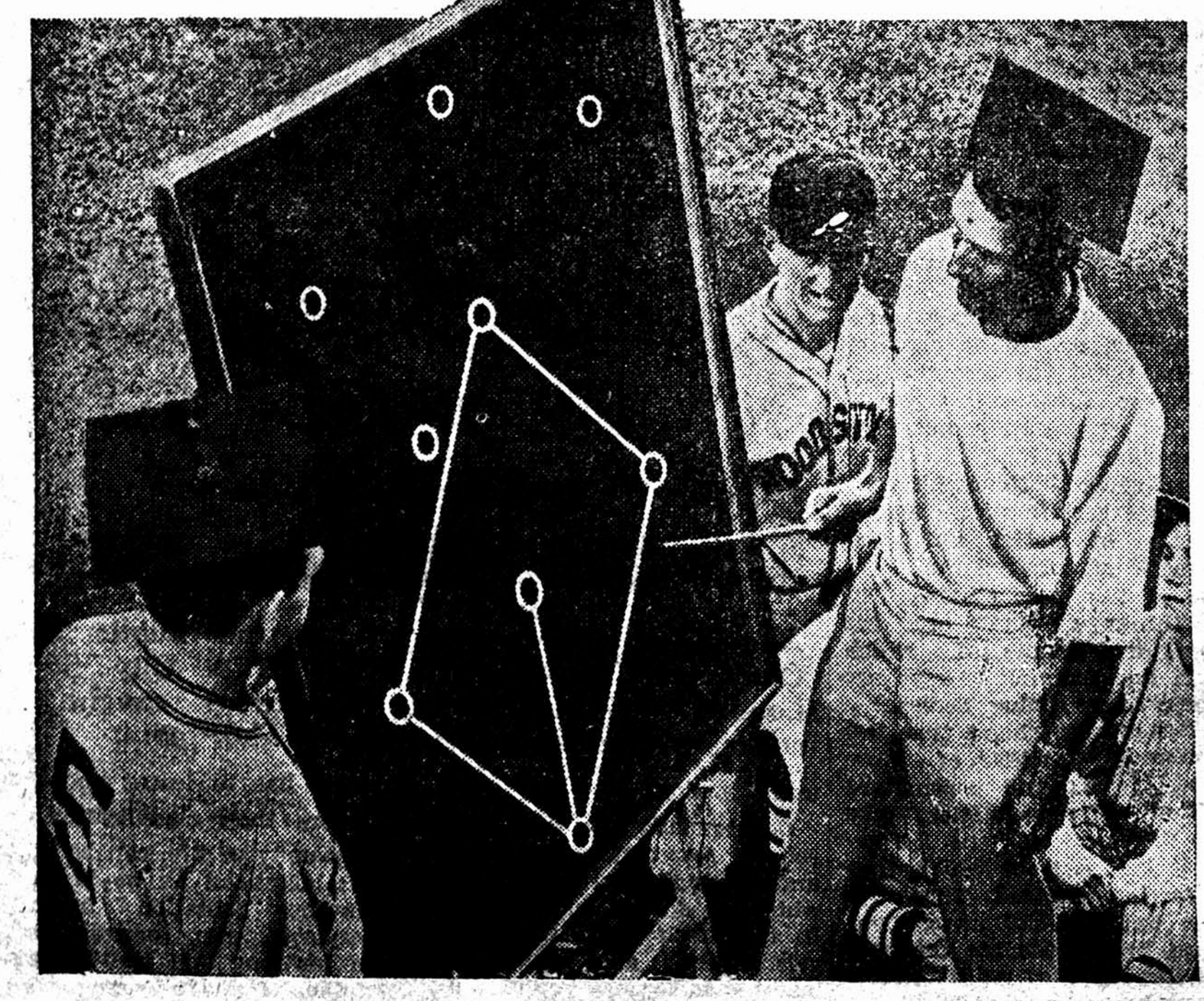
FULLY aware that the majority of parents would rather see their boys come home with a letter on their sweaters than a "magna cum laude" on their sheepskins, the faculty of Alfalfa College has included baseball in the school curriculum.

The first thing that the future Lou Gehrigs learn is that the baseball diamond is no more a diamond than the prize ring is a ring, both being in fact squares. And the baseball student must solve as many problems based on squares as the engineering student does on triangles.

In the picture below, Joe Stripp, of the St. Louis Cards, and headmaster of a baseball school, points out a typical example of the kind of problems the baseball student might be called upon to work out:

If a batter can wallop the ball far beyond the reach of all the fields—well and good; on a shorter hit, however, the object is to place the ball safely. This can often be effected by having the ball drop to the sod at a point which is equidistant from several players. In the confusion of two or three men going after the sphere at the same time, the ball may drop uncaught between them.

It is manifestly impossible to place a hit so that it will be the same distance from all the nine players of the opposing team. Nevertheless, with the players occupying the positions shown in the diagram, a hit can be so placed as to be the same distance away from four of the players, equidistant from three others and midway between the remaining two. Can you determine the spot where the ball would have to land to fill these requirements?

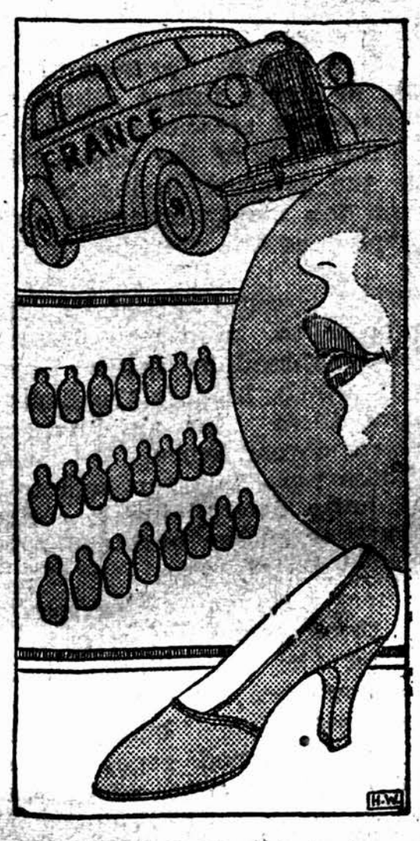


A REBUS

AS Mr. Suburb watches the last patches of snow disappearing under the increasing rays of the March sun, he realizes that it is time to think about his garden. No vegetables for him this year. Neither that botanical collection of last season, when the garden could not be weeded, because Mr. Suburb could not tell the weeds from the strange plants he had sown.

This Summer, Mr. Suburb will confine his garden to four well-known flowers, devoting a single bed to each kind. Mrs. Suburb may have different ideas on the subject, so Mr. Suburb has drawn up the garden plan with the names of the flowers in the form of rebuses. His wife has no time for puzzles, and will not bother to figure out the meaning of the pictures if she comes across the plan. It will be time enough to tell her what is planted in the garden when the flowers begin to bloom.

Can you tell the names of the flowers Mr. Suburb is going to plant in his garden?

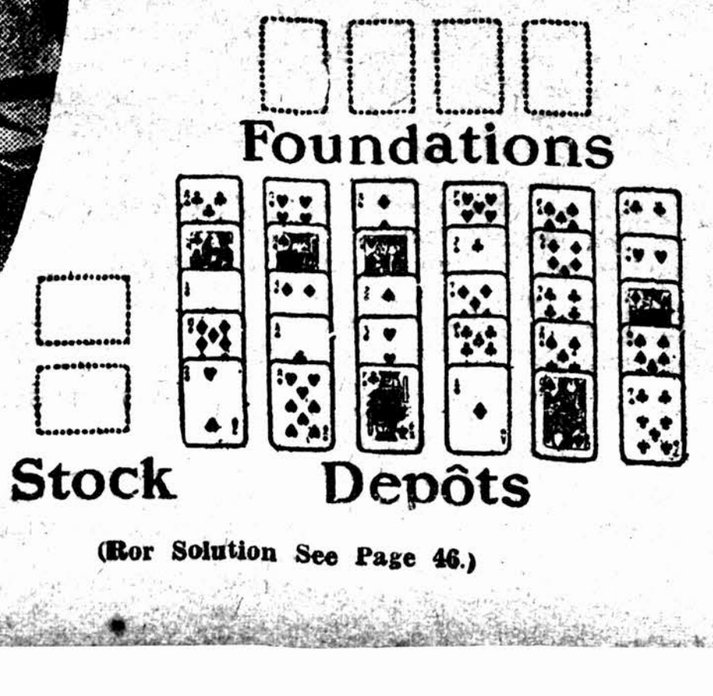


Still Another

Mrs. Josephine Culbertson, Internationally Famous Bridge Expert, Finds Moments of Relaxation in Solitaire.

ONE of the solitaire games that are not quite as familiar as the usual run is the pastime known as "Thirty," and one of the factors that make it distinctive in itself is that it is played with a "short," or Bezique, deck. To be more specific, the small cards, from two to six, inclusive, are omitted in the playing.

After shuffling the pack and cutting once and again, deal the cards, from left to right, face upward, in six columns of five

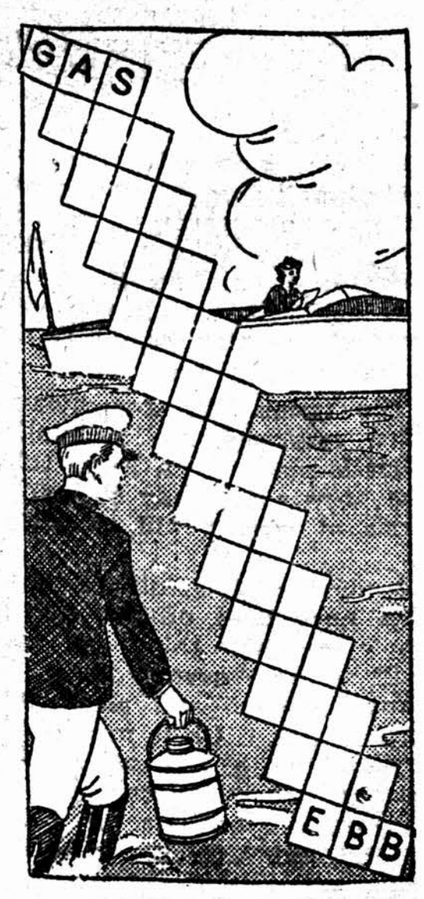


(For Solution See Page 46.)

STEP-WORD

STRANDED without gasoline, Charles and Madge had to wait for the tide to ebb, so that he could wade ashore and get some more gas. To while away the time that her escort was away, Madge constructed this puzzle, suggested by the words GAS and EBB.

The puzzlist is to fill in the horizontal rows of squares with three-letter words so that the squares in each of the vertical rows will contain the same letter



Cross-Quiz Puzzle

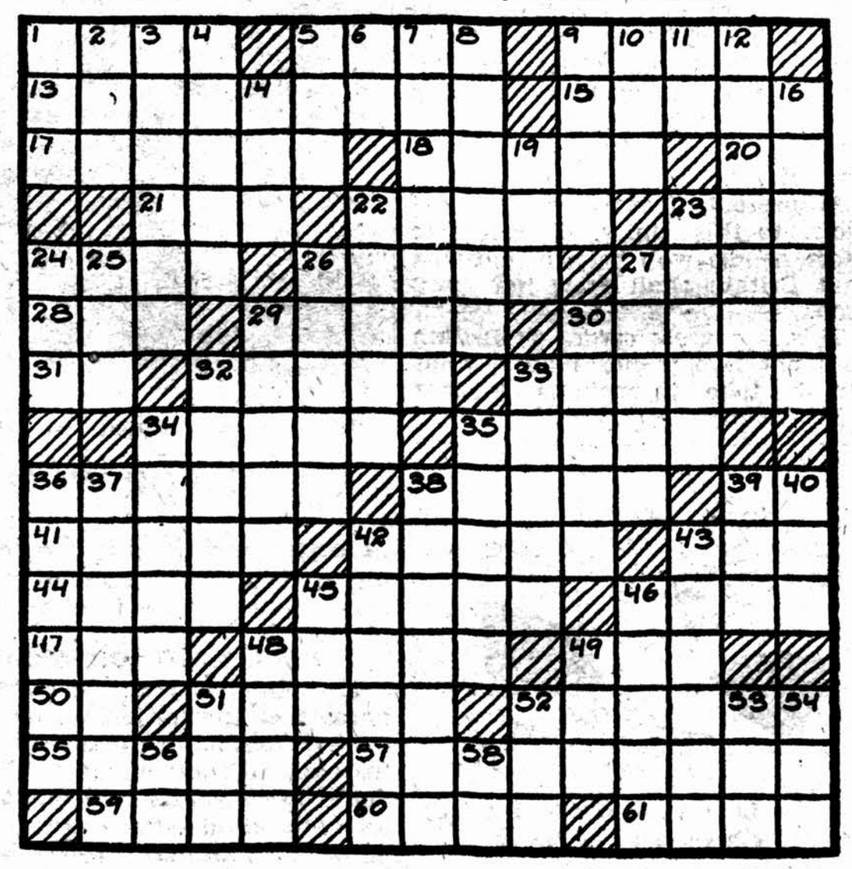
With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL

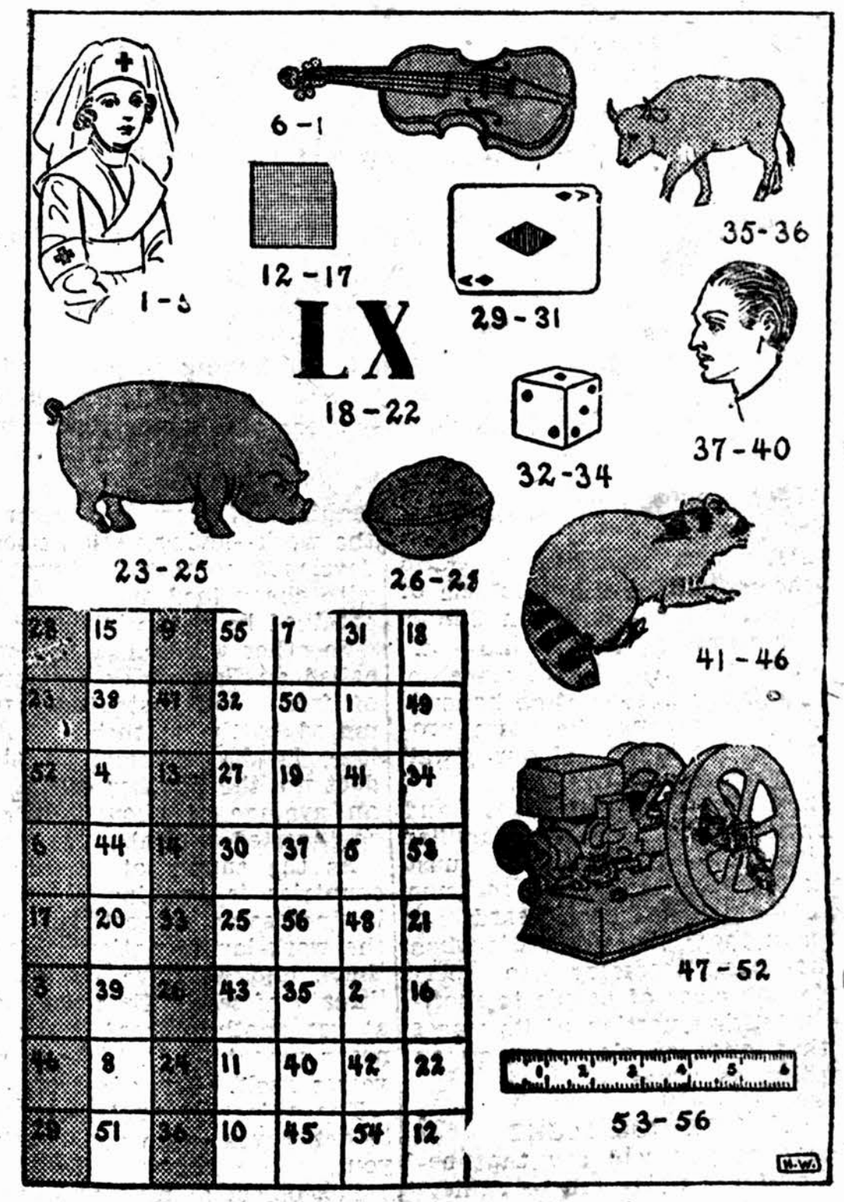
1—What island was the scene of Napoleon's first exile?
5—Through what large constellation in the southern hemisphere does the Milky Way pass?
9—Foolhardy.
13—Who nominated Smith for the presidency at the Democratic conventions of 1924 and 1928?
15—What American poet wrote "The Waste Land"?
17—Sound made by swishing silk.
18—Give way!
20—Behold!
21—Masculine name.
22—Foe.
23—Prefix: less than the ordinary.
24—Clownish countryman.
26—Mother of pearl.
27—Deck above the spar.
28—Possess.
29—Makes smooth.
30—What British orator made a famous speech on the conciliation of the American colonies?
31—Biblical pronoun.
32—Supply with food.
33—What landscape painter was defended by Ruskin against criticism of the impressionist style?
34—Book palms.
35—What poet wrote "Little Orphan Annie"?
36—Run off the rails.
38—Rove at large.
39—Egyptian sun god.
41—Mohammedan priests.
42—Magistrate.
43—Title of respect.
44—What is the most ancient sacred literature of the Hindus?
45—Perennial plant of Asia.
46—Minute particle.
47—Metric measure of area.
48—Slacken.
49—Turkish officer.
50—Nova Scotia (abbr.)
51—What country invaded the district of Jehol in 1933?
52—Concave molding.
55—Profound sleep.
57—What statesman led the New England opposition during the War of 1812?
59—Observe.
60—Garment of a Hindu woman.
61—Skin disease.

VERTICAL

1—Make a mistake.
2—Masculine nickname.
3—What is the chief port of New England?
4—What actress had an important motion picture role opposite Walter Huston in "Dodsworth": Mary ——— ?
5—Hail!
6—Concerning.
7—One who looks suddenly.
8—Different ones.
9—Depend on.
10—Everything.
11—Note of the scale.
12—What city in Massachusetts is noted for the manufacture of writing paper?
14—Tree.
16—Blow on the head.
19—Rice paste.
22—Edges of a roof.
23—Hard and callous.
24—Lad.
25—Be indebted to.
26—Pertaining to birth.
27—Soup with thickening.
29—In what city is the Sorbonne?
30—Swelling.
32—South African fox.
33—Tint.
34—Barter.
35—Root.
36—Cushioned seats.
37—What American essayist wrote "Representative Men"?
38—Of what country did Carol become king in 1930?
39—City in Brazil.
40—Supply with weapons.
42—Mexican plants.
43—Acting by mere weight.
45—Kind of cloth.
46—Place of assembly.
48—Unusual.
49—Air hero.
51—Iota.
52—Snow shoe.
53—Tavern.
54—Period of time.
56—Italian river.
58—Symbol for chromium.



Spring Acrostic



MARCH 21st marks the first day of Spring, an event which moves poetic souls to song and brings a surcease of fuel bills for Dad. To matter-of-fact scientists, the arrival of this day merely means that the sun has crossed the equator on its trip northward. They have a special name for this celestial happening, which is revealed in the shaded squares of the puzzle above.

Guess the names of the objects in the drawing and write the letters of these names in the squares according to the numbers beneath each picture. If you guess the correct names, the horizontal rows of squares will form eight English words, and the vertical rows of squares, read downward, will spell the astronomical name for the first day of Spring. Time yourself to see how long it takes you.

TEST YOURSELF

WHAT is a samisen?
2. Is an English horn a wood-wind or a brass instrument?
3. What is the capital of Arkansas?
4. Who is the heroine of "Madame Butterfly"?
5. For what is Icarus noted in mythology?
6. What is the literal meaning behind the proverb: "Never look a gift horse in the mouth."?
7. Braddock is a heavyweight fighter. General Braddock was a

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

TWO monkeys, escaped from a zoo, have stolen some walnuts and filberts. As they begin to appease their ravenous hunger, they see the owner of the property coming over to them, stick in hand. It will take the man two and one-half minutes to reach the monkeys. It so happens that there are twice as many filberts as walnuts, and one monkey finishes the walnuts at the rate of fifteen a minute in four-fifths of the time and hops over the wall and away. The other monkey manages to finish the filberts just in time.

If the walnut monkey had stopped to help him until all were finished, when would they have got away if they ate the filberts at equal rates?

* * *

If the minute hand of a clock should move *in the opposite direction* to the hour hand, what would be the real time when the hands are exactly together between three and four?

* * *

A man, hearing a clock strike and still being uncertain of the time, asked a policeman what o'clock it was. The policeman, with a mathematical turn of mind, replied: "Take half, a third, and a fourth of the hour that has just struck, and the total will be one larger than the hour."

What time was it?

(For Solution See Page 46)

KINGS AND QUEENS

TAKE the four queens and the four kings out of the pack and arrange them on a line with the queens alongside of each other and the kings forming a second group, separated from the queens by a space equal to two cards. The queens and kings must be arranged in the same order of suits. If the first queen is the queen of diamonds, the first king must be the king of diamonds, and so on. Now, the puzzle is to place the king and queen of each suit next to each other by moving two neighboring cards at a time in five moves. It really is not as difficult as it sounds.

While working on a fog drive, a lumberman fell into the water. At last, dizzy and nearly exhausted he managed to grasp a big log and hold on to it. The current was so strong and swift that it swept his body under the log until his feet stuck out on the other side

Just as a comrade, who had run to his assistance, grabbed him by the shoulders, he caught sight of his own feet protruding on the other side of the log

"I can hold on a bit longer," he gasped. "Save the fellow who's in head first."

JOURNALIST REPORTS OWN DEATH

Henry Hurner, news editor of the Shanghai "Evening Post," wrote an obituary notice in mail week of a man who committed suicide by jumping from the roof of a six-storey building.

Colleagues found the story on his desk. They were horrified to discover that the name of the man who committed suicide, was that of Henry Hurner himself.

Soon afterwards, came news that Hurner had committed suicide exactly as he had written. He asked that it should be printed as his last scoop.

The previous day his English fiancee, Miss Violet Thompson aged twenty-three had committed suicide by poison.

"Yes, I know it's a best seller, but is it pure and clean?"

"Well, the hero's a white hope, the heroine works in a laundry, and her mother takes in washing. I don't know what more you could have in the way of cleanliness."

Britain's Men Of Wisdom

Novel British Idea, Being World's Workshop

Assurance Of World Peace: Do Manufacturing For Other Nations

(By A Correspondent in "Reynold's News")

Britain has always been fortunate in having men of wisdom and foresight, who whenever danger threatens, can be relied upon to pronounce a well-defined policy in clear and unmistakable terms. As thus:

"Strength lies in unity."—Mr. Chamberlain.

"The best assurance of world peace would be the spectacle of British unity."—Sir John Simon.

Both show the clarity and directness of true statesmanship, and both are worthy of an honourable place among the more profound and original of our wall mottoes.

They recall, in sentiment and intention, that other familiar clarion call—"All classes must work together for the common good"—which has been heard so often in those times of crisis when it has been necessary to persuade one class of people to sacrifice a trifling portion of its wages so that another class can go on spending as usual.

ALL-IN-DOG-FIGHT

Some of you will say that before national unity can be achieved we shall require certain radical changes in that species of all-in-dog-fight which, for want of a better term, we call our economic system. Let us look into this.

The outstanding characteristic of industrial nation is a strange desire for work.

This curious obsession (which often raises a laugh in darkest Africa) leads to a firm conviction that it cannot exist unless it keeps selling manufactured goods to foreigners. The result is that any other nation that wants to do the same thing automatically becomes an enemy and a dirty dog.

Every big nation wants to be the workshop for all the other nations. To achieve this happy millennium of more and more work, the work--loving nation needs undeveloped countries to provide it with cheap food and materials obtained by cheap labour.

In other words, it wants what is called an Empire, or a community of free self-governing peoples united to the mother country by love, loyalty, common ideals, a debt to the mother bank, and an average of about 5 per cent. on invested capital.

As the supply of undeveloped countries is running short, there is increasing competition among the work-loving nations to possess them, and we have wars and threats of war. Thus we arrive at yet another proof that history never repeat itself, but always reverses itself. For, observe:—

The object of ancient wars was to get slaves to do your work for you.

The object of modern wars is to make other nations let you do their work for them.

The object of modern wars is to make other nations let you do their work for them.

Each nation wants to cover its land-scape with factories, and make every other nation remain agricultural and idyllic, with a hey-nonny-no and out-door sanitation.

UNITY FOR LEADERS

Now, it was we British who invented the ideas of being the world's workshop, and most of the trouble in the world to-day is due to other nations, particularly Germany, trying to imitate us.

This is very wrong. Owing to the enormous potential output of modern machinery there is not room for more than one world's workshop.

And we thought of it first. It was we who invented love of work. Long before the rest of Europe had finished singing folk-song, were telling each other to go to the Ant.

The time has, therefore, come to make the chance. Are we to do Germany's work, or are they to do ours? Every true-born Briton, who would rather die than live out of sight of a mill-chimney, knows the answer.

The best assurance of world peace is for all the other nations to allow us to do their manufacturing.

But if we are to maintain our inalienable right to supply the rest of the world with manufactured goods, as well as lend it the money to buy them with, we must, as our leaders have said, have unity.

At present, I see only one obstacle to this unity. I refer to those people who keep demanding that Britain shall grow her own food.

This is a gross error. If Britain does not import her food, what can she take in exchange for her exports of goods and money? Strings of beads? No, we can get those from Woolworth's. Art and music? No. We have all the refugees we want.

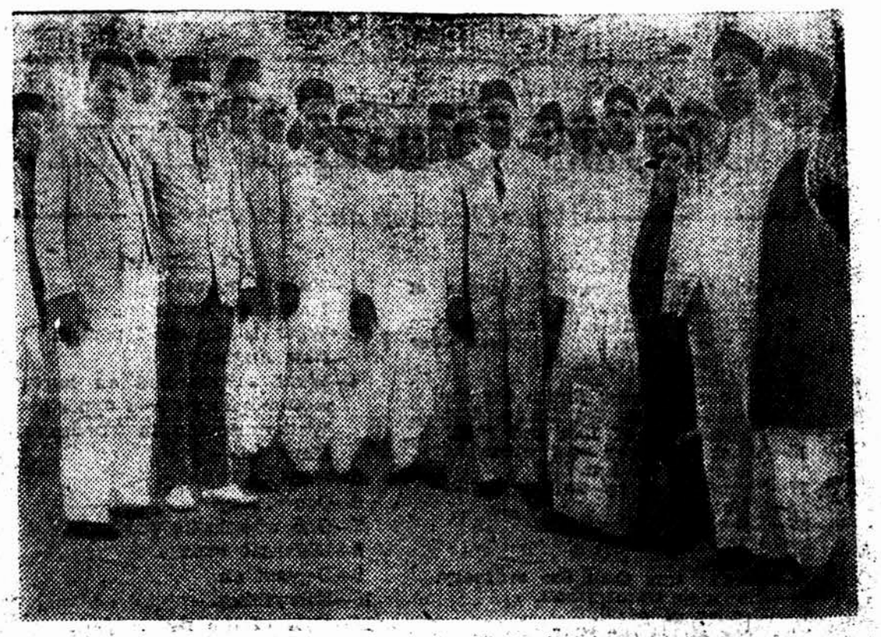
We cannot be the world's workshop unless we import all our food. And I'm sure I have only to point this out to the patriotic British farmer, and he will immediately sell his farm for a factory site and go and get a job as a machine-minder.

This sole obstacle to unity removed, we can face our foes with courage and assurance, knowing that if any dared challenge our supremacy, a trifling wage-cut, not exceeding 80 per cent. will enable us to maintain our hold upon the world's markets.

And so let us go forward with confidence, united heart and soul in the common endeavour to make two mill-chimneys grow where only one blade of wheat grew before.

"My husband brings home things you never saw before."

"Oh our laundryman is as good as that."



The foundation-stone of the Ahalyabai Free Maternity Home at Junnar was recently laid by Dewan Bahadur N. S. Sayana.

Mahatmaji snapped at Juhu.

(LE CANARD EXCHAINE)
BERLIN-MUSSOLINI AXIS
—Thank you, Duce!—
—Don't mention it, Fuehrer.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

(Continued From Page 16)

ple that a new-comer may join in straightaway and enjoy it.

FISH, FOWL OR ANIMAL

The children stand around in a horse-shoe formation. One goes out and stands in the opening with his back to the company. He suddenly turns round and pointing to any one child, says either "Fish," "Fowl" or "Animal". The child who is pointed at must give the name of any one of the three mentioned, before the hunter counts 10. The child who goes out is called the hunter. If he cannot think of the name quickly enough he is 'shot' or 'caught' and has to be out of the game. The players change places after the hunter turns round and the game is resumed.

OBSERVATION:

Collect a number of objects small and big e. g. thimbles, apple, a box, vas, crocket, hook, ink, bottle, etc. They must be 20 in all. Put them on a large tray and cover up the tray with a piece of cloth. Provide each child with a paper and pencil. When the players are ready, uncover the tray and display the objects for two whole minutes. Cover up again and the players now write down as many as they can remember. Hardly any will get near the mark. vbvv any will get the whole list but many may come up near the mark. The one who writes down the most

---

"In describing an arc," began the professor in a first year geometry class, taking a piece of chalk in his hand and turning to the blackboard.

"This is going to be nice," one student whispered to another. "It's just like Sunday school."

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

ACADEMIC BASEBALL: The ball would have to be hit straight ahead to a point midway between the pitcher and the second baseman. It is then at the center of an imaginary rectangle, formed with the right and left fielders and the first and third baseman at the corners. This point will also fall at the exact middle of a straight line drawn from the catcher to the centerfielder and is equally far away from pitcher, second baseman and shortstop.

• • •

Monkeys: If the walnut monkey had stopped to help, they would have escaped in 2¼ minutes. Clock Hands: The hands will be together when it is 41 and 17/18 minutes past three. Time: The hour given by the mathematical-minded policeman was 11 o'clock.

• • •

Rebus: The flowers are: Carnation, Rose (rows), Lady's Slipper and Tulips.

• • •

Stepword: Gas, Asp, Spa, Pal, Ale, Leg, Ego, God, Ode, Dew, Web, Ebb.

• • •

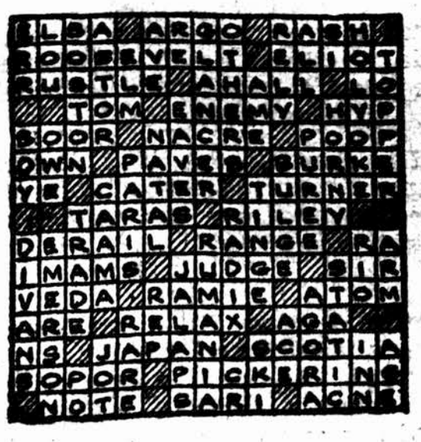
Four Pairs: Assuming that the cards are arranged in the order, Diamond, Spade, Club, Heart, the five moves here designated are the pairs to be moved into the blank space: KH-KH, QS-QC, KC-KH, KS-QS, QD-KC.

• • •

St. Patrick's Day: "Where the River Shannon Flows," "My Wild Irish Rose," "The Wearing of the Green."

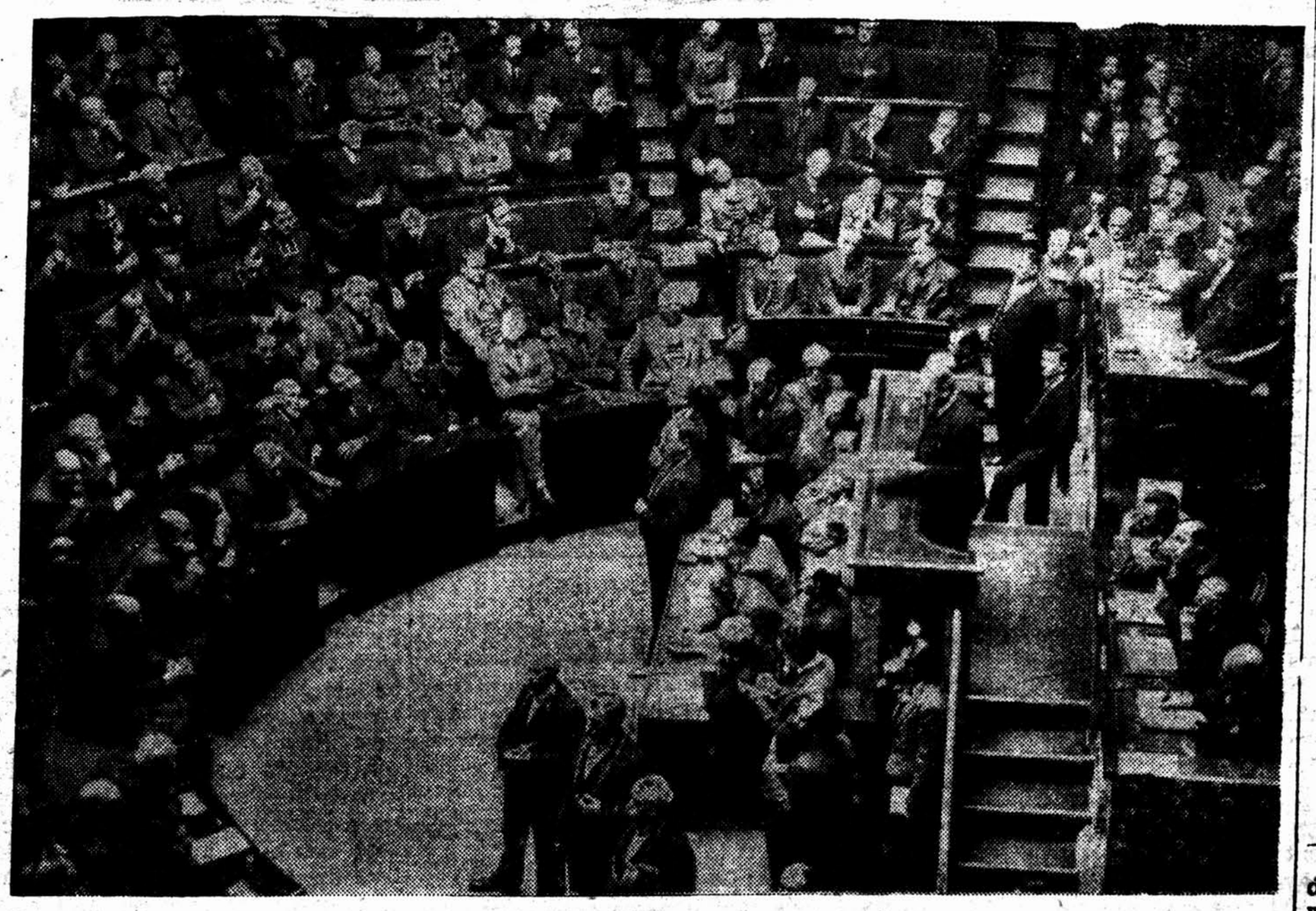
• • •

Numerical Agnostic: The objects are: Horse, violin, square, sixty, hog, [illegible], die, ox, head, Raccoon, enemy, Nile. The words in the horizontal row are: Tattoo, heeding, esquire, [illegible], exigent, rancour, noonday, [illegible]. The shaded squares form the words: The Vernal Equinox.



ENIGMA

For the ears of young and old
Repeat what I am told;
And they hear me, old and young,
Though I have no busy tongue.
When a thunderclap awakes me
Or a touch of terror takes me:
For so tender is my ear
That the softest sound I fear.
Call me not with bated breath.
For a whisper is my death.



The New French Premier, M. Daladier, addressing the Chamber at its first session.

Mr. M. H. Moledina, a well-known figure in the administration of Poona and the District, has been re-elected Vice-President of the Kirkee Cantonment Board. He is also a Member on the District Local Board of Poona and Vice-Chairman of its School Board, the Poona City Municipality and the Poona Suburban Municipality.

MOTHER EARTH

(Continued From Page 6)

about 141 and a half square miles of ocean water, including the Pacific Ocean (68½), the Atlantic Ocean (41), and the Indian Ocean (29). Inland seas cover two million square miles, and rivers and lakes take up another million square miles. The deepest part of the oceans lies between the Phillipines and Japan where the depth is 34 210 feet. The importance of the sea is not too well realised by man. The climates of the world depend to a great extent upon the temperatures and the currents of the seas. A vigorous attempt to study the sea is now being made by the huge ocean floating laboratory, financed by Rockefeller, at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. The greatest descent under the ocean has been so far made by Dr. William Beebe who descended half a mile under the surface in a steel ball.

Under The Sea

The oceans are said to be one billion, and three hundred million years old. The ocean bed is covered with a material called ooze, the exact composition of which is still unknown. Sea pressure is far more powerful than the pressure on Earth surface. It increases at the rate of one ton to a square inch with each mile of depth. Objects thrown into the sea become compressed due to this pressure

The ocean is not a desert but a rich meadow with a luxuriant plant life and an abundant animal life. The ocean depths are divided into zones, and different types of fish live in each zone. The zone nearest the surface is the twilight zone, whilst huge sea monsters live in the deepest ice zone near the floors of the oceans. currents in the sea are created by complex factors like the shape of the sea bed and the shore. salinity, the winds, the Sun, evaporation and the melting of ice. Sea circulations are horizontal as well as vertical, and these circulations help the transportation of sea life.

The atmosphere mainly consists of nitrogen and oxygen. This layer is known as air, and it turns round together with the Earth. Man has risen for about ten miles above the Earth's surface, and undoubtedly many more attempts will follow to reach the Moon and the planets beyond. Few people realise what part the "Wind" has played in the history of the world. Without the winds, Columbus could not have discovered America. The wind is air in motion. The air is set into motion by differences in temperatures in different parts. The Sun is always heating the Earth, but all parts do not receive the same amount of heat. Hot air always rises up, and its place is taken by the cooler air. causing winds

Air is not as empty as people imagine. It has both substance and weight. The pressure of air on every human being is 15 pounds per square inch of body surface Thus man is weighed down by an air pressure of nearly 30,000 pounds.

In the physical environment, climate plays a very great part in human life. Three factors make up climate—the temperature of the soil, the prevailing wind, and the moisture in the air. There are about twelve important climates known in the different regions of the world. The equatorial climate affects a belt 600 miles in width north and south of the equator. In this region trees are very tall, and often evergreen, and rains fall all the year round, though there are one or two periods of maximum rainfall. The temperature remains more or less uniform during the whole year. The tropical climate prevails on both sides of the equatorial belt. In the tropics there are distinctly wet and dry months and variations in temperature occur. Unlike the equatorial forests, grasslands prevail in the tropics. The tropical monsoon climate is not the same as tropical climate. In the tropics, rainfall is caused by moisture brought from the seas by the trade winds, whilst in the tropical monsoon climate rains fall because of the reversal of normal winds. India, Indo-China and South China are typical monsoon lands. The hot desert climate prevails beyond the tropical regions. There is very little rain, and extremes of heat and cold. The belt of deserts stretches from the Sahara to the Indian deserts. The Mediterranean climate is hot and dry in summer and is followed by a mild winter. It is distinctly a temperate climate, favourable to man and plants, and has therefore harboured great civilisations. Here population too is high. Other important climates of the world are the warm temperate climate, the cool temperate oceanic climate, the temperate continental climate, the cool east coast climate, the temperate desert climate and the tundra or the cold desert climate.

"RAMAS" OF BOMBAY

(Continued From Page 15)

swiftly and suddenly. This is when steamers cease plying along the dangerous coast. fishing smacks like caulked and covered with palm leaves above high-water mark and hurricane winds send the cocoanuts whirling aroung like old Angria's cannon balls The 'phoorsa,' krait and 'kandar,' driven from under-ground, rest where there is any comparative dry area, and many a nip while puddling the plots proves fatal to the unhappy cultivators. The sea is red for miles with precious laterite earth torn away by the floods coming down from the heights in the background, and much of it will have to be replaced by basketfuls, before the lopped branches from scanty trees are burned on top of it to make the usual artificial stimulus to the shallow soil. It is, indeed, a wonder how any results are achieved at all.

Still, the struggle for existence has got to go on, and, under such conditions, is it any wonder that rather than remain there, the youth of the Konkan go to Bombay?

SCIENTIST DECLARE WAR ON PESTS THAT ATTACK PHONES

Bell laboratories, which has a staff of highly specialized electrical experts, inventors, engineers and technicians—all engaged in research and experimental work tending to the ultimate perfection of the telephone, has declared war against a Texas spider and a Louisiana roach.

The spider lives in Galveston and the roach in New Orleans and their combined destructive habits have upset calculations, formulae, compounds and devices on which thousands and thousands of dollars were spent. The Louisiana roach, unlike his northern and western cousins, has developed an appetite for telephone ringer coils and induction coverings, gnawing them as a mouse nibbles cheese. The Galveston spider makes nests, spins webs and raises the family in telephone boxes.

Laboratory experts have been sent down to Texas and Louisiana to investigate, and specialists are now at work devising telephone boxes the spiders cannot invade and ringer coils and induction coverings which the New Orleans roach will not find appetizing.

GASOLINE IN PASTE FORM

Dr. Adolph Prussin, of New York, has succeeded in "solidifying" gasoline after years of experimenting. The fuel is processed to form a reddish paste, the object being to increase its factor of safety, especially in the field of aviation. When tested at the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at the New York University in connection with a single-cylinder engine, the gasoline paste functioned equally as well as liquid gasoline.

KISS SENT BY TELEGRAPH ON FACSIMILE MACHINE

Latest means of promoting romance is the sending of a kiss by wire. A girl in New York pressed her lips to a telegraph blank, leaving a lipstick outline. This copy was rushed by a messenger on roller skates to a facsimile operator, put into the transmitter and sent to Chicago. A few minutes after its reception at destination, it was delivered to a Chicago man, a perfect reproduction of the outline of his New York girl's lips. The Chicagoan then touched his lips to the facsimile kiss, completing the long-distance osculation.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY & RADIO ENGINEERING

Next Session June 1938

SPLENDID YEARS RECORD—A good number of students secure First Class Govt. Certificate. The Institution quite recently secured in all India Govt. Examination for Wireless Operators 71 per cent of the Total Passes for the whole country.

The Govt. of India (Military Dept.) have been pleased to select this Institute as the only one in the whole of India for the training of N.C. Officers and men of the whole British Army.

Recently 50 per cent of the total number of well-paid appointments as Wireless Operators were secured by our students in the Post and Telegraphs (Wireless Dept.) Almost all Radio passed students have been placed in service.

Frequent calls are received to supply Wireless Operators and Radio Mechanics from various Organisations and Department for services.

Apply early for illustrated prospectus with two annas stamp to the PRINCIPAL, GEORGE TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE, 136, Bow Bazar Street or 18-J, Park Street, Calcutta.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

If we have to remain fit and attend to our small duties well and properly, it is necessary that we should have outdoor exercise as much as possible. Photographs given this time in our Corner show children at drill and games, and see, how happy and healthy they look.

May I tell you in confidence, that my health is not "quite" good. If you see me personally, I am hardly suitable to write this note—for, not only am I thin and lean, but I look very weak, too. As a matter of fact, even therefore, I am justified to write this not for you.

That whatever I have not been able to do, and perhaps eepent for sometimes, at least you may accomplish, is my great desire. With your body healthy, you could keep your mind healthy, and your intellect healthy as well. And then, what could you not do or achieve in your little sphere, in your long life?

Although I do not look quite healthy in appearance, somehow I am able to work during the day and also at night for a petty long time, yet I have never "lazily" rested, and I love to remain busy. After all there is so very little time at our disposal, during which what an amount of work we must do!

Outdoor exercise does not cost us anything in money—it costs at the most some time. And you children surely have ample of it at your disposal. Utilise, therefore, your time in the best way possible. Remember that we cannot get back the time once lost uselessly. Thus, I hope, you will grow into healthy citizens of our Motherland to be able to serve Her in the best way possible!

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 22nd to 28th May 1938:—

1. Bro. Satish Gupta
2. Sis. Mohini Patankar.
3. Sis. Subhadra Desai.
4. Bro. Akhilkesh Nilkanth.
5. Sis. Aloo Nanavaty.
6. Bro. Jal Tarapore.
7. Sis. Sohini Munim
8. Bro. Ajit Amin.

DOING A GOOD TURN

Do you know people who are always doing others a good turn? If you do you should be happy, for a good turn is one of the loveliest things in the world, good in itself and often the cause of goodness.

It comes just at the time when it is wanted. Somebody is feeling a disappointment, a danger, a dread, or a loss, and a good turn relieves the strain. It is a clear gain to human happiness when such a chance of doing good is seized. It may turn disappointment into pleasure.

In a fine Parsi mansion a room nad just been painted beautifully, and the owner was rejoicing over the effect, when the breaking of a bottle splashed the wall and left an ugly stain. A day or two later a clever painter of beautiful scenes, happened to call. Taking out his chalks he quickly transformed the ugly splash into a picture that delighted the eye. It was a case of a disappointment making the opportunity for a good turn.

A better instance comes to my mind. A man was crossing a Bombay street in an absent-minded way when he was knocked down and crushed under a motor vehicle. The man, who was lifted from beneath the wheels, was a doctor. He had spent his life in doing good turns, so it had become a habit. He was injured unto death, and probably knew it, but it was not of himself that he thought first. He thought of the agony of mind of the driver who had knocked him down, and what he said when he was extricated was, "Don't you worry, dear friend, it wasn't your fault." He was taken to the nospital, where he died, and the last words he said were, "See that they don't blame the driver, for it was not his fault."

That good man had as his very first instinct the desire to do a good turn. It was an act of justice too; but the moving impulse was to relieve a fellow man of a pang of anxiety, as far as it could be relieved.

The world is thick with chances of doing good turns to all kinds of people, and there is not one of us who cannot, constantly and quietly, increase the sum of human good by seizing these chances, whether they be little or big. And the more quietly we do it the better it will be.

We shall seek to do a good turn at least once a day; and thus the habit would grow. But the best of good turns is the one that comes instinctively, an outward sign that is eloquent of the good heart within.

GHEE
(By Kailas)

We eat ghee every day—yet we children of the cities know very little about it unlike our brothers and sisters in the villages.

Ghee is prepared from milk of the buffalo, the cow or the goat, Buffalo's milk produces a greater amount of ghee while that prepared from cow's milk is more nourishing. Ghee made out of goat's milk is hard and tasteless.

To keep up a certain amount of warmth in our body, we take in coals in the form of food. Ghee is capable of producing such warmth. It adds to our strength and also to our fat. Non-vegetarians get heat generating substances from other foods but as for vegetarians, ghee is a necessity. Because of its absolute necessity to the body, our elders have called it "Vishnatej", or "The Spark of Life."

The cows and buffaloes out of whose milk ghee is to be made are fed on cotton seed. Others are fed on beans and other common fodder.

By diluting milk with butter milk in a certain proportion, we prepare curds. Buttermilk is made by stirring curds and water. This buttermilk is again stirred till butter floats on the surface. By heating this butter, the remaining butter miln is evaporated and we get ghee.

Butter is a bit sour and easier to digest as compared with ghee. By stirring milk we can make ghee too, only the quantity would be smaller. Therefore the popular practice is to make ghee by first making curds out of milk.

After the butter has been removed the buttermilk is utilised as a good drink. To labourers, this drink is indispensable. they live on bread and chilli-powder, if they don't get ghee, and often get afflicted with night-blindness. Buttermilk helps the digestion. Indeed butter milk is called "The Nectar of the Poor" in Gujarat.

Ghee, mixed with water and kneaded thoroughly, acquires the properties of an antiseptic. It is then a poison, and is used in healing certain skin diseases.

Nowadays artificial ghee is made. It is used in hotels and bazaar sweets. But it is not as nourishing as pure ghee.

THE PROUD MOTHER
(BY MOHAN.)

A lady arrived at the mayor's official house in Forli, a city in Italy, about forty years ago to ask for a grant to keep her young son at school. A boy of great promise he was, the poor lady said, and all his masters thought that further education would be well spent on him.

But the functionaries at Forli, either because they had heard too many tales from proud mothers of their remarkable sons, or because they thought the educational grant ought to be cut down, or because they were simply not interested, pigeonholed the application, and when some official found it a year afterwards he wrote "No" on it.

So the boy had to learn without the help of Forli, and he has learned so well and so many things that now he is Signor Mussolini, Dictator of Italy; but whether the moral is that genius will out, or that education is not necessary to politicians, who can say?

WITH THREE HEADS
(By Shanti.)

Nature plays some cruel—fantastic tricks in this queer world. One of her latest victims, says a report, is a Fijian woman living in the Kandavii Islands, who gave birth to a child with three heads and a tail.

It had a nose and mouth on each head, but the eyes were closed. It was born dead. Horrified at the sight of the curious new born, the nurse attending the mother fled. The malformed child is believed to be the first of its kind in the human race.

MY LORD AND I.

I tell Him all my sorrows,
I tell Him all my joys.
I tell Him all that pleases me,
I tell Him what annoys.
He tells me what I ought to do,
He tells me what to try,
And so we talk together,
My Lord and I.

A BALANCING GAME

Here is an amusing game for an even number of players.

Players are divided into pairs, and each pair take a turn in the game. The first pair of players

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

people are talking. You must wait until they have finished."

"Yes, mummy, but they never do."

PHOOLKI GOES TO NANNY

By Ram L. Kusum

Once upon a time there lived a little girl named Phoolki with her parents in a cottage at one end of the Jungle. Her nanny lived in a small cottage at the other end of the same Jungle which was inhabited by wild animals.

One day her mother said, "Phoolki, take this box of beans to nanny and tell her to grind the beans. Stay there while she grinds them and after inquiring of her health come straight home."

"All right, mummy" said Phoolki and taking the box of beans wended her way through the Jungle. But she began to loiter and ramble in the Jungle inspite of her mother's repeated warnings. She said to herself. "Why shouldn't I wander in the Jungle? How beautiful are these trees and how sweetly sing the birds among them!"

As she was wandering about she saw, suddenly, a tiger sitting near a tree. The tiger would have devoured her had he not seen some men to passing bye. So he gently asked Phoolki, "Little one. where are you going and what is in this box?

"I am going to nanny to give her this box of beans" replied Phoolki, trembling.

The tiger again asked her. Where does your nanny live?"

"At the other end of the Jungle," said she "How will you enter her hut? "

"I'll say open the door, nanny; I am Phoolki" said she.

"And what will your nanny say, then?" asked the tiger again.

"She'll say, Pull the bolt and the door will open; and I'll enter the cottage." said Phoolki.

"You are a very kind girl, Phoolki! All right, little one, I'll go to my den and you go to your nanny," so saying the tiger hurried to the cottage of Phoolki's nanny and knocked at the door.

"Who's there?" Came a voice from within "Open the door. nanny: I am Phoolki." replied the tiger.

"Pull the bolt and the door will open." The tiger at once entered the cottage, seized the old woman and ate her. He then disguised himself in the nanny's clothe's and got into her bed saying," let Phoolki come—I'll devour her."

At last little Phoolki came, and knocked at the door.

The Tiger said, "Who's there?"

"Open the door, nanny; I am Phoolki," said she.

"Pull the bolt and door will open", Phoolki entered the cottage.

The tiger asked her to come and sit beside him. Phoolki was shocked to see the giant form of nanny so she asked, "How have you got such long arms, nanny?"

"So that I can give you a hearty hug, dear!"

"And why such large eyes?"

"So that I can see you properly. You're a very kind girl, dear!"

"And why such giant teeth?"

"To devour you!" so saying the tiger jumped at her and was about to kill her when her father arrived, and felled down the tiger. The nanny emerged from the tiger's stomach and gave Phoolki a warm hug.

Then, accompanied by her father. Phoolki went back to their cottage and the whole evening was spent in relating her thrilling adventure to her mummy!

Dear Dada.

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

stand facing each other. Both players take two desert-spoons and hold them in the left and right hands.

Each left-hand spoon must hold a potato big enough to balance and the two players must try to unbalance the other one's potato with his empty spoon, at the same time keeping the balance of his own.

The first player to lose his potato loses the game. and the winner stands out until all the other pairs have taken a turn in the game. Winners pair off, and the game continues until the champion is found.

Bro. Jehangir.

A FLOWER WEATHER BALL

(Sis. Zarina)

A weather ball made of flowers is an interesting thing to make. Get a round sponge of moderate size and collect a large number of dandelion blooms. Nip the stalks until about only an inch is left. Tie string to the sponge so that it can be hung up. Soak the sponge well in water and pop the dandelions into the holes.

When the weather is going to be fine the dandelions are fully open and the sponge looks like a ball of gold. At the coming of rain all the flowers shut up. If the sponge is kept damp the blossoms will last for a long while.

A QUEER CATCH.

(Sis. Saroj)

Put this problem to a friend. If twelve elephants were standing in single file, all facing the same way. how many of them could say "My trunk is touching another elephant's tail"?

The answer is not eleven, but none. Elephants cannot speak.

HAVEN'T SLEPT

(Bro. Ahuja)

Hotu: Rupa! do you know, I haven't slept for days!

Rupa: Oh are you ill?

Hotu: No. I sleep at night.

NOT TO SPEAK

(Sis. Vinodini)

"How many times have I told you not to speak when older

AMUSING SKETCHES

(Sis. Vatsala)

Here is an amusing game for indoors. Get some sheets of paper and pencils and ask your friends to draw a line any shape they like

When they have done so, shuffle the sheets, hand them round, and let each one try to turn the line into a funny picture. You can draw all kinds of funny sketches. The first line should be made solid black, and the rest of the picture in dotted lines.

A semi-circle will make a bowler hat and you can draw a funny face underneath; a triangle or square can be turned into a house; oval shape into a flower-bowl: wriggly lines into faces, etc. See which of you can make the most amusing finished drawings.

A SMILE!

(Bro. George)

A very big boy said to a little boy:

"If I hit you, would you hit me back?"

"Oh, no!" said the smaller boy, "I couldn't do that, because it would be your turn next!".

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Honey Gives Energy

HARRIETT M. FYLER

Honey, the only sweet known to the ancients, was regarded as one of nature's most precious foods

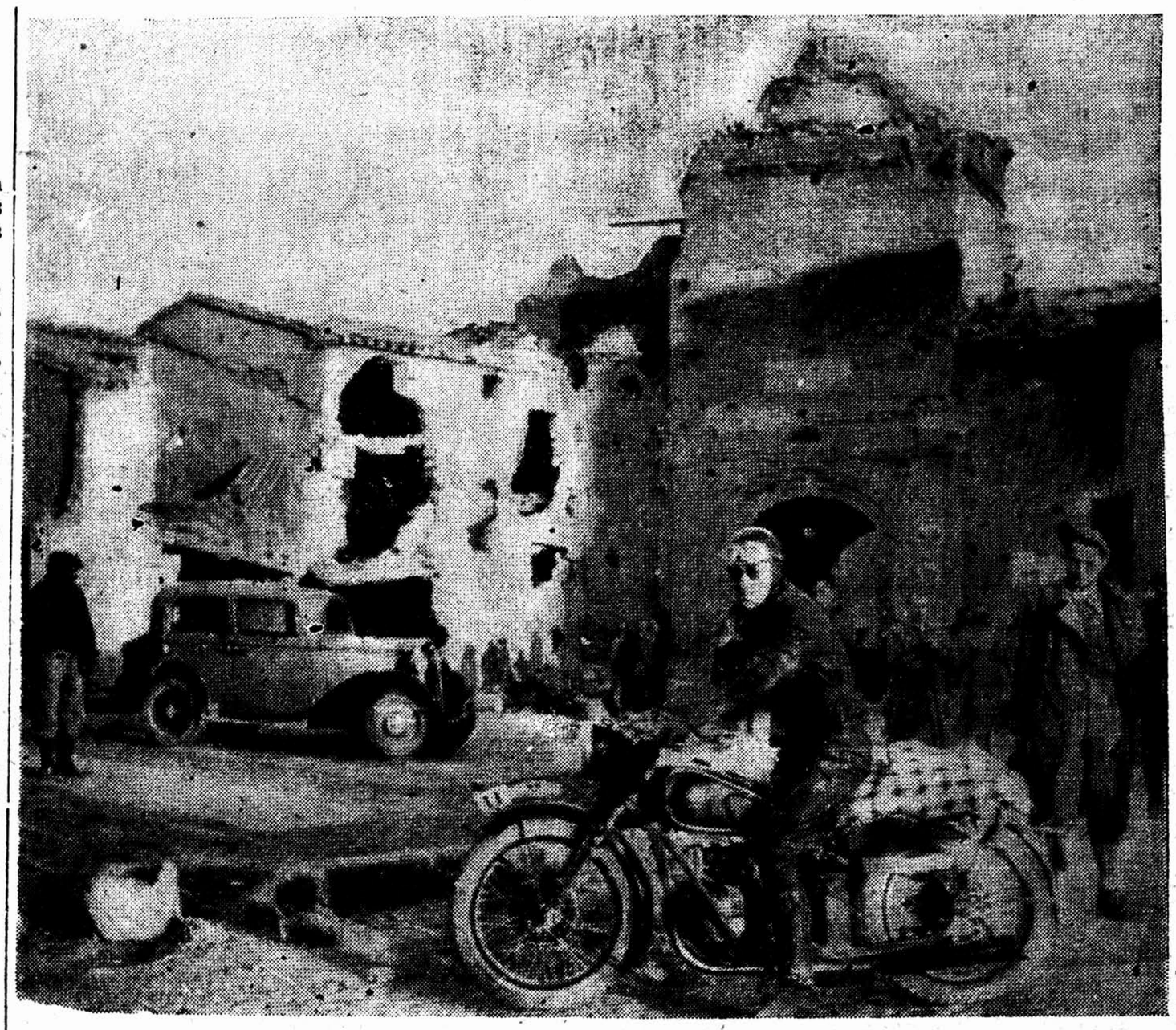
Honey is specially convenient in serving up quick snacks. It can be served with cream cheese and crackers. Honey with tart fruit, cottage cheese, and plain bread and butter is delightful. Sandwiches with a filling of mixed chopped nuts and honey cannot be surpassed, nor can sandwiches using baking-powder biscuits in place of bread, with cream cheese and honey as a filling. One of the best ways to use honey is creamed with butter on hot biscuits or waffles.

The principal ingredient of honey is sugar. Plants everywhere produce sugar with great prodigality, using it for their own food, building from it their supporting structures and changing it to starch for later use. The energy for these processes is derived from the sun's rays. Out of this bountiful supply some plants secrete a few drops of nectar, never representing more than a minute fraction of their total sugar production. Small as this faction is, the nectar provides foods for many species of insects, among them honey-bees. Its colonial and collective behaviour in gathering makes the honey-bee the most efficient storer of nectar.

The manufacture of honey begins with a field bee that pumps the nectar from the flowers through its proboscis and stores it in its honey stomach, which is similar to the crop in other insects. When it returns to the hive, the field bee regurgitates the nectar, and the younger bees proceed to ripen it. The most elementary part of ripening nectar is the reduction of its water content, which runs as high as 80 per cent. The bees manage this by ventilating the hive, one group fanning the dry air into the hive, the fanning the damp air out.

Honey contains only a little sucrose, ordinary sugar—less than 2 per cent. There is present in honey as a rule slightly more fruit sugar, levulose, dextrose. Levulose is the sugar that ordinarily does not granulate. It is the relatively high levulose content of honey that retards granulation or crystallization. Levulose greatly increases the sweetness and desirability of honey because it is a much sweeter sugar than dextrose or sucrose.

Like sugar, honey is a fuel food, supplying energy for work. This is why honey is such a good food for romping children, fatigued persons, workmen, and athletes.—"Oriental Watchman."



WITH A MESSAGE FROM FRANCO: This picture gives an idea of methods used for communication between General Franco and his Army Heads waging the Civil War against the Loyalists. A striking example is given of the effect of shell fire and aerial bombs on the once-beautiful buildings. The motor-cycle rider is the most effective means of communication.

THINGYAN—

(Continued From Page 1.)

same performance was repeated there

Importers of Japanese rubber bathing caps must have made a brisk business during these days, for though the 'loongyis' and 'ingyees' (upper garment) are allowed to be soaked with complete indifference, the head is usually protected by a rubber bathing cap and each group has a distinct coloured cap with a uniformly coloured 'loongyi'. I am told they usually put on grease on their faces as otherwise the skin of the face would get wrinkled up owing to the continuous contact with water. Of course, inspite of these precautions, I dare say the doctors must be having a busy time for the next few days. The other person who would profit is the car repairer and especially the upholsterer.

Most of the cars carried their own orchestra and some of the cars were actually moving "pwes" or Burmese musical shows with dancers and clowns and all that. Watching this process from a distance the sight reminded me of the kaleidoscope. Only this was a living and noisy Kaleidoscope. The girls with their multi-coloured 'loongyis' clinging to their wet bodies, dancing on the beautiful decorated trucks and the boys with their uniformly coloured 'loongyis' and bathing caps, aiming powerful jets of water at the girls, made an undescribably picturesque scene. The air was rent with the clanging of cymbals and the beating of drums. The rays of the sun falling on the spraying water produced a miniature rainbow which formed a fitting halo for the gaily singing maidens. Above the babel rose the shouts of "Jhirabo!" with which the girls challenged the boys to throw more water. One colourful truck with a dancing and gesticulating crowd succeeded another and the scene changed the colours just like a turning Kaleidoscope. It was not only a water festival. It was also a festival of colour and music

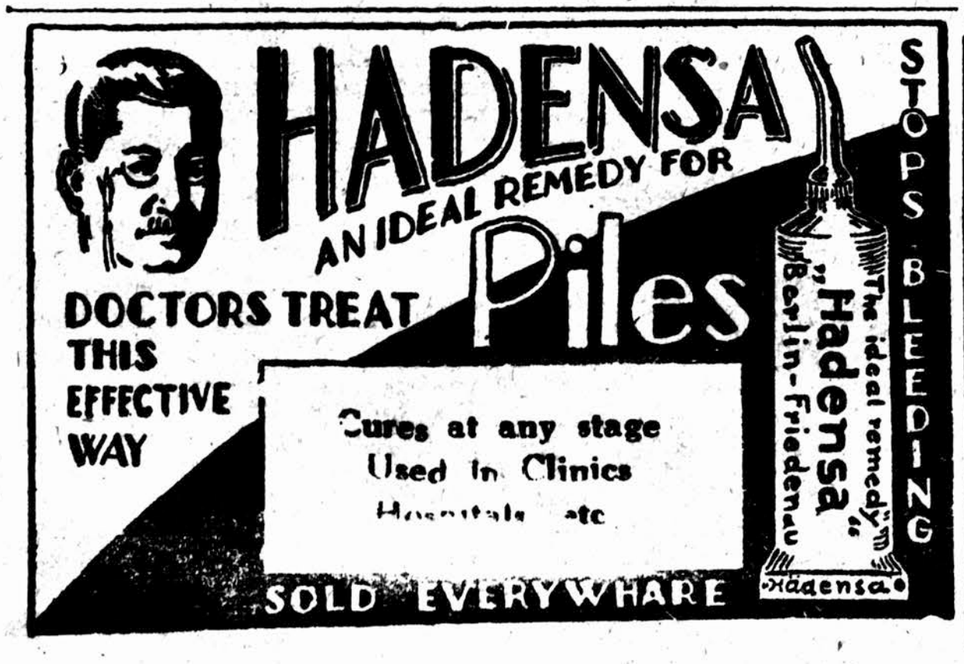
Changing Burma

As I stood watching the procession my Burmese friend pointed out many a prominent personage standing in the midst of a wildly gesticulating crowd on top of a truck. Many judges, professors, pleaders, doctors, teachers with their families were participating in this "wet parade". They appeared to be heartily enjoying themselves obvious of the fact that they were being doused and drenched with water by men in the street in an open truck. Respectable pater families participated in the national festival with the same gusto as the bus driver, the cleaner and the hotel boy.

This complete absence of self-consciousness is an interesting phenomenon to a student of peoples and manners. It may surprise some people, but in Burma men in high positions do not think it their duty to become serious-looking, self-complacent and pompous assess, always warrying about their dignity like the high officials in India. Mr. Ba Maw, the present Premier of Burma, made a statement to a Ceylon Press Agent some months back to the effect that people had now started talking about Socialism, but that Burma was already a more or less socialist nation. Taken as it stands, this statement is obviously untrue. Perhaps, what Mr. Ba Maw meant was that the Burmese are by nature and temperament essentially a democratic people. Mr. H. Fielding Hall, an unusually unbiassed observer, pointed out in 1898 the remarkable fact in Burma "that when you left the King you dropped at once to the villages. There were no intermediate classes. There were no nobles hereditary officers great land owners wealthy bankers or merchants". (The Soul of People)—H. Fielding Hall).

Of course even in this backwater of the traditionally "unchanging east" this no longer remains true. Nothing can check the tide of social change. Under the impact of industrially and the world economy distinct middle class is now gradually but mistakably emerging. But the mental habits of centuries cannot be changed in a short time. The new middle class in Burma has not yet developed the traits of snobbery and exclusiveness. Society is not divided into different castes and religions as in India. There is only one religion and one language. There is no caste system and hence, although there are rich and poor and the gulf between the two is widening, as yet it is not unbridgeable. They do not yet feel as if they were inhabitants of two distinct worlds. They put on identical clothes and play the identical games. Both are fond of going to the road side cafe to eat vermicelli and boiled rice and 'khankswe'. Both the rich and poor love to sit up the whole night watching the 'pwe' squatting on the roadway equipped with a bundle of fat cheroots. Their tastes and interests are similar and especially at the time of festivals they mix without any consciousness of Difference in their respective status.

But, as the name of the water festival denotes (the word "Thingyan" means "passing on" or change), things are rapidly changing and who can tell how long the present state of affairs will continue?



Milestones *of* Science

A NEW invisible light to detect leaks in refrigerators has been invented and patented by Richard S. Gaugler, of Dayton, O.

DOORLESS telephone booths are on exhibition at the Museum of Science and Industry at Chicago. Sound absorbent material creates a zone of silence inside the booth.

THE possibility of projecting television by telephone over a radius of 25 miles has been successfully demonstrated in Berlin. The experimental pictures showed clearly through thin telephone wires.

TWENTY-SIX multiple unit streamlined passenger trains are now in service on railroads in the United States and orders have been placed for the addition of nine more.

A GERMAN laboratory is producing artificial pumice.

ONE billion tons of steel in all forms was in use in the United States during the past year, according to the Scientific American. This total represents an average of 17,800 pounds in use for every man, woman and child.

GERMANY'S first new airplane carrying quick-firing guns has been completed at the Heinkel works, Munich. It has a cruising speed of 275 miles an hour and carries two quick-firing guns on its wings in addition to two heavy machine guns.

THE government of Tunis has decreed that 25 per cent of olive oil must be added to all motor lubricant sold hereafter in that North African province where olive oil is abundant and cheap and mineral lubricating oil is scarce and expensive.

EXPERIMENTS in a South German calico factory have demonstrated that a mixture of yarns in which there is a large percentage of cellulose wool can be successfully applied to the manufacture of cloth book-bindings.

THE Brazilian government is considering the possibility of putting up coffee in tablet form for sale to foreign countries.

EVERY automobile, it has been discovered, is a "soda water" plant. Two of the exhaust products, water and carbon dioxide, if cooled and mixed would make soda water.

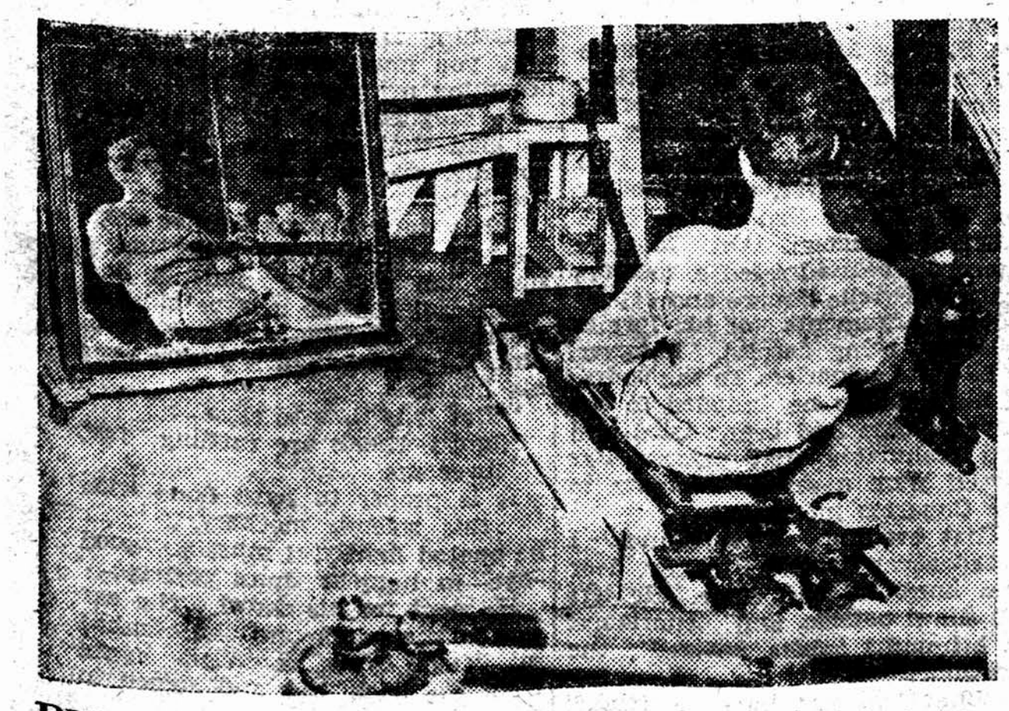
Machine to Control Sex of Eggs

DR. WILLARD P. FUNK, a retired chemistry professor and formerly associated with the Chemistry School at the University of Michigan, has invented a machine which he claims will determine and change the sex in eggs.

The egg machine, according to Dr. Funk, will indicate immediately whether a newly-laid egg is destined to hatch a pullet or a cockerel. In the accompanying photograph Dr. Funk is shown seated at a table in front of the egg machine while his associate, Paul Davenport, of San Gabriel, is sorting out the eggs on the table before him, dividing them into three classes; pullets, cockerels and non-sex.

The sorting is apparently very simple. Mr. Davenport touches each egg in turn with the metallic pointer which is connected by wire with the egg machine. An indicator on the machine does the rest as each egg is touched. To change the sex of an egg Dr. Funk subjects it to a galvanic shock.

The Mirror Aids Rowers



PROFESSIONAL baseball players are studying their stance before large mirrors on the practice fields. Members of the rowing crews at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., are likewise using mirrors for the purpose of studying and improving their stroke during indoor workouts and while using the familiar rowing machine.

These mirrors are now part of the regulation equipment for the training squads. A candidate for the varsity crew seated in the rowing machine and studying his motion in the mirror is said to be quick to find out and correct his own faults. As a result of the use of the mirrors for indoor rowing practice, the Naval Academy expects to put out two, and possibly three, teams this year that will sweep everything before them.

"Safety Sally"

THIS will introduce "Safety Sally," newest of street crossing guards. Her photograph is published herewith together with that of two of the little school children whose lives she will help to protect.

"Sally" is a wooden doll, 42 inches high, holding a slate displaying the sign "School Crossing" as a warning to motorists to drive slowly and carefully. As a preliminary order, about fifty "Sallys" were constructed and placed at street crossings near public schools at Long Beach, California.

Various communities in many different parts of the United States have experimented with all kinds of placards, silent policemen, signal lights and painted signs warning motorists that they were approaching a school crossing. As a rule, these warnings have been sufficient. The number of school crossing accidents has been considerably reduced during the past few years. And if "Safety Sally" proves her worth in California it is possible that her twin sisters and doubles may be stationed in many other towns before school closes for the summer vacation.

Fun for Fido

A TREADMILL with roller bearings on which the pet dog can exercise when it is too cold or too wet outside to take him for a walk, was exhibited at the recent annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club in New York City. Doggie is placed on the treadmill, which slopes as shown in the accompanying photograph, and the weight of his own body sets the mill in motion. Unless he wants to slide off backward he must go through the motion of walking forward.

The average dog is said to adapt himself to treadmill exercising very quickly. Some walk sedately while others prefer to run.

Build Portable Stage

THE New York City Department of Parks and Improvements recently completed the building of a 150-ton platform on wheels which can be moved to the center of a baseball park or stadium for stage presentations. It is constructed in such manner that it can be taken apart in 53 sections and hauled to any park in the city. Fifty-thousand square feet of lumber were used in its construction.

MOVIE STAR'S FABULOUS FEE

NEW YORK, Sunday.

Sonja Henie, ice skating movie star, was paid £42,145 16s. by Twentieth Century Film Corporation for her film work in 1937, according to a report on income filed at Government Offices in Washington.

This would be about three years' earnings for President Roosevelt (£15,000 a year).

William S. Knudson, President of General Motors, had only a beggarly £38,076 for his year's work, but Owen D. Young, chairman of General Electric, collected £47,000.

One of the highest paid men in England is Lord McGowan head of the Imperial Chemical Industries, who gets between £55,000 and 60,000.

SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

inforced those vowed to destroy it.

I repeated this argument to myself, and saw that it was more likely to be generally accepted in Rangoon than the truth, which was that both judgments had increased our prestige by showing that the courts administered the law in the manner in which it was administered in England.

The law of England is admired the world over and it is on the excellence of its practice that our moral right to be in India is founded. To meddle with it in the stress of political temper is to meddle with our greatest asset. Living in England safely now, after these trials, I rejoice in the constant proof that there are thousands in these islands who would have done exactly as I did; but I ask permission to tell them that they have escaped a great deal of unpleasantness through never having been obliged to try Sen Gupta.

Sen Gupta's Farewell

On the fourth day of Sen Gupta's imprisonment I went to the jail, of which I was an official visitor. My intention was to make my usual monthly inspection and at the same time to see how Sen Gupta was lodged. Lieut.-Colonel Flowerdew, of the Indian Medical Service, was the superintendent. a man much liked by the convicts, and who ruled the jail kindly and well

I have a particular loathing for prisons, of which I have had to inspect a large number. There is a nauseating smell in them,

(Continued From Page 5)

and I do not know whether I smell it only through the nostrils. On that day, however, I felt less oppressed with horror than usual, for to see Sen Gupta would be an interesting change from the condemned cells and the wretchedness of the under-trial ward.

I think my inspection must have been a little perfunctory, for I seemed to reach very quickly the European ward, where Sen Gupta was confined. It was a large double storied brick building. I was conducted upstairs into a long gallery, down both sides of which were cells with doors of bars, Some European and Eurasian convicts were there, making material for rope from the husk of coconuts About three-quarter way down on the right-hand side I came to a cell with a curtain over the door.

'Mr, Sen Gupta,' respectfully called the chief jailor, an old Mohammedan, 'the District Magistrate would like to speak to you."

The curtain was drawn aside and Sen Gupta came out with Lamb's 'Essays' in his hand. We sat down in the corridor on two deck-chairs and the chief jailor arranged a portable fan so that it played directly over us.

'I see they have made you as comfortable as possible,' I said 'but what about the food?'

One must begin a conversation somehow.

"The chief jailor has been attentive replied Sen Gupta at which compliment the old man murmured deprecatingly: 'We're doing what we can, sir.'

Whether he was 'sirring' me or Sen Gupta I could not gather.

'What do you think of the place?' I asked the prisoner. The conversation halted a bit.

'For me quite restful for a week or so, but may I draw your attention to the man opposite?'

I looked across and saw a Eurasian youth called Pollard, who had stolen, I remembered, fifty thousand cigarettes and whom I had sent to prison for nine months with hard labour. His hands were bleeding; stripping the husks had torn them, as he was only accustomed to office work.

I expostulated with the chief jailor. 'If Mr. Sen Gupta—that is to say if your Honour wishes—we can put him on to lighter work', he hastened to reply.

The conversation languished again. At last Sen Gupta, breaking through the restraint, said: I'm to be released on Sunday night I believe, and hope to leave Rangoon at dawn on Tuesday by the mail. May I come and say good-bye to you at your house on Monday evening?"

'Why yes, of course!'

About nine O'clock? I want to thank you for—'he broke off.

I decided that it was time to continue my inspection, motioned to the chief jailor, and went on my way.

On Sunday afternoon Sen Gupta was released by order of the Government, though he had served only eight days of his sentence.

He went to stay, I believe with Mr. Sen, the lawyer, whose brother was Mr. Justice Sen of the High Court of Rangoon. On Monday afternoon he addressed a meeting again in Fytche Square and repeated the arguments of his former speeches, being careful, however, to be quite colourless. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the way his case had been tried and and insinuated that persons like myself were a serious danger to the Congress movement.

That evening after dinner I heard a car drive up to my door and knew he had come. He left his shawl outside, and enormous, in brimming spirits, entered the drawing-room.

'What will you have to drink?' I asked, as he sat down on the sofa. It was a stifling night.

'When you saw me first', he laughed, 'you offered me a cup of tea. I refused it, though you see I remember. May I have a glass of barley-water?'

It was brought, and he said: 'This afternoon I was abusing you in Fytche Square.'

'What did you say?'.

'I said that judgements like yours are no good to us. They cramp our style.'

This hurt me a trifle, because he had not been frank enough to admit publicly his fair trial, because he had thought it necessary to laugh at what had nearly made him weep.

He saw my expression and abandoned his jocular air.

'I had to speak to the crowd like that. You see, in six days Gandhi begins non-violent civil disobedience. We are all to break the salt laws. Thousands of us will go to prison. I could not praise British justice at the very moment when we want to prove that it does not exist.'

'Will you have to go to prison again?'

He sighed. 'I shall be scarcely home before I am arrested once more.'

For a moment a sense of futility overcome me. 'It was hardly worth my while bothering about your trial here.'

He became serious. 'That was worth doing, whatever happens.'

'You tell me that and yet you go back to Bengal and to prison. Why was it worth doing?'

'Because it lies beyond the moment. I can say that here in this room, but outside I dare not be so frank. There, it is a battle of words, of wits. We cannot afford generous words, nor give any truth to the other side. A word lost is like a battlion lost. Had I said boldly in Fytche Square to-day that I had had a fair and open trial I should have been as incompetent as a diplomatist who blurts out the truth!'

I was depressed. 'It is a vast racket.'

'I am in no racket. I want nothing for myself. I believe in freedom and I admire justice. The way you tried me was admirable. But I have had bitter experiences. It is not enough to suffer and to speak the truth. To achieve freedom one has to act, and the tactics we now employ are the only tactics for an unarmed people.'

'You said just now of this trial —"it lies beyond the moment". What did you mean by that?'

'I meant that whatever Congress may say or do cannot touch it.' He smiled. 'You've won.'

Saying this, he got up from the sofa and stood looking vaguely at the room. 'I start for Bengal at dawn. No sooner there, I am caught up in the struggle. I may not see you again.'

'You have been very generous,' I said, 'and this is an unusual occasion. To mark it, will you take a small token from me?

'I do not require a token to remember it'.

But yet I shall force you to take something from me. If I have won, you must acknowledge it by accepting my present.

He laughed very loud at this, so loud that my wife, who was upstairs, was sure he had woken the baby.

'What do you want to give me?'

I took up from my collection a small lion of white jade, a lion whose tail became a lotus blossom a symbolic carving—and gave it to him. He placed it in a pocket over his heart.

'"But it is time to close—
Night's wheels are rattling fast over me
It is proper to have done with this solemn mockery,"'

he quoted lightly, 'I must go—good-bye—in happier times perhaps—'

He went for his shawl. The car was in the porch and he climbed in. 'Good-bye', he called again from the back seat and signed to the driver.

As he had said, within a few weeks of landing at Calcutta he was in prison again, with Gandhi and all the other leaders and with more than fifty thousand of the rank and file.

Nineteen months later, on the 10th of November 1931, when I was on leave in England, I had occasion to meet some friends at Victoria Station. At five o'clock a boat train came in. As the passengers went to the Customs I saw a familiar figure in the murk.

'Sen Gupta!'

He turned round. We shook hands. He had come in connection with the Round Table Conference. We exchanged a few words and he disappeared in a taxi.

I never saw him again. After the conference he was arrested as he landed at Bombay, in the last drive against the Congress. Worn out, his health shattered, he died not long afterwards.

THE EARTHQUAKE

CHAPTER V

Gandhi's march to the sea began on the 6th of April, a week after the events described in the last chapter. The non-violent campaign which followed convulsed India, but it had no apparent reaction in Burma. Politicians, indeed, realized that its success would facilitate their task later on in London; the Indians were acting as shock troops and making a path which others could follow. Far-seeing Burmans understood this very well and knew that they were much beholden to Gandhi. But the national spirit in Burma,

(Continued On Page 53)

SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

(Continued From Page 52)

which was the counterpart of what was driving the Indians to offer themselves for imprisonment, paradoxically set the Burmese against the Indians, who were foreigners like the English and the Chinese. The Indians in Burma were prosperous and influential, and not all the sufferings of their compatriots in India for the general cause of freedom could make the word 'Indian' sound sweeter in Burmese ears.

The Burma Government knew that a national spirit was about, but had no clue to the way in which it might manifest itself. The outward scene was reassuring. The hot-weather festivals were thronged as usual with laughing men and women. Officials were inclined to sit back and pity their hard worked colleagues across the bay. In the past the Burmans had shown themselves easy-going people. Why should they not remain engaging, cheerful, and polite?

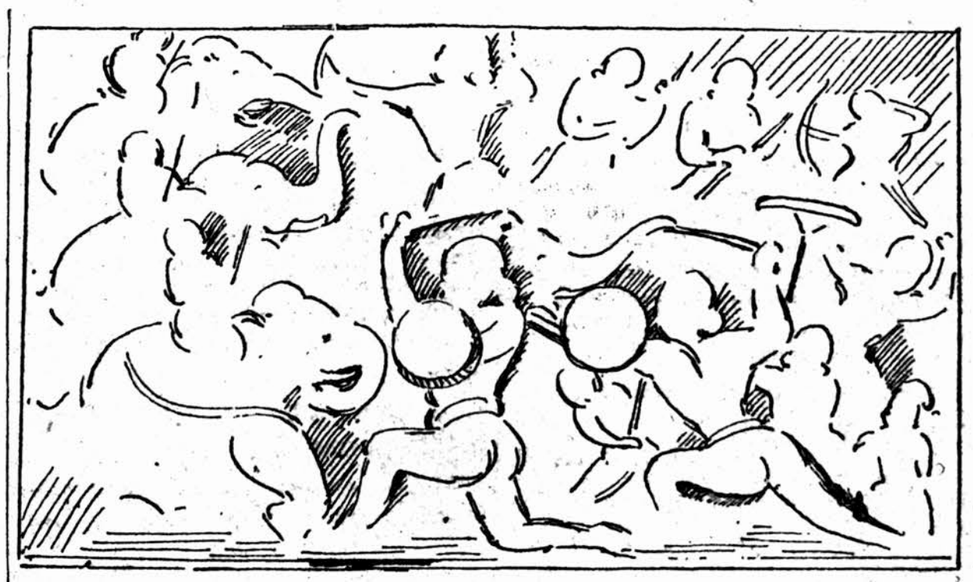
On 5 May Gandhi was arrested. The news was received in Rangoon during the late afternoon and the Indians immediately shut their shops. The Burmese did nothing; their eyes said nothing.

At 8-15 that evening I was walking in the moon-light when my consciousness began to waver. I staggered, my knees seemed to sag under me, and I felt suddenly sick stumbling and lurching. I realized at last what was wrong—the ground was heaving under me in long waves.

The earthquake passed as quickly as it had come. Immediately I heard loud shouts from the houses within earshot. At that instant in the town many people were killed and injured, many buildings fell, the jewelled finial of the great Shwedagon Pagoda toppled sideways. In the panic a mob of Indians ran stoning those in their way and carrying in triumph 'Victory to the Holy Gandhi!'

Next morning the full extent of the damage was known. Rangoon had escaped comparatively lightly, but the old capital, Pegu, was almost totally destroyed. The casualties were heavy, but the English inhabitants had been lucky. At 8-15 p. m. the majority of them were sitting on the lawn outside their local club, gulping drinks and complaining of the heat. The stillness was remarkable; not a dog barked, the insects were hushed. There was not the smallest breath of air and, though out of doors, every one felt as stifled as in a closed room. The moonlight was intense and the bulk of the Shwemawdaw Pagoda, a shrine nearly equal in reputation to the Shwedagon, loomed up enormously beyond the club grounds. Suddenly there was a deafening crash and the pagoda was rent, a large part of it crashing down. The English were flung from their chairs on to the ground. Terrified, they hurried home through the ruins of the town.

The earthquake was not connected by the Burmans with the arrest of Gandhi, but was held to be a sure sign that tumultuous events were on the way. They were going to be masters again in their own house. Indians would have to be careful: if they wish to remain in Burma they would have to put Burma first. As for the other intruders, the English, their time was coming too. So the whole Burmese nation believed. The educated class knew that the English could not be thrown out; their hope lay in constitutional agitation. But the country people counted on force; they had a vision of a conquering king. By all the secret books the English would begin to go after a hundred years. The hundred years were up, for Rangoon had fallen in 1825. Great events were surely close and the earthquake was a prelude to them.



No. 4. Land fight in the third panel on the second memorial stone at Eksar.

ANTI-FASCIST WAVE AMONG R. C.'s

Wave of anti-Fascism among Roman Catholics has gained tremendously in power.

Catholics officially admit the existence of "an intense religious persecution now sweeping Germany"

Amazing sidelight on the whole situation is provided by the current Catholic Press.

"The Universe" announces that a fund has been started in London, on the initiative and under the presidency of Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, "to give immediate help to refugees in this country and also throughout the world who have escaped the intense religious persecution now sweeping Germany"

It is stated that the first claim upon this fund will be assistance to Caholic exiles in the United Kingdom

VIOLATION OF CONCORDAT

It appears from the article that there are similar committees already established under episcopal authority in Holland. France, Switzerland, the United States and other countries.

The committee in charge of the fund have issued a pamphlet which states that "Hundreds of Catholic schools have been closed in Germany in violation of the concordat.

"All the Catholic papers of Germany have been suppressed one after the other. Within a week, the Catholic Press of Austria has suffered the same fate."

The pamphlet states that it is no possible at present to obtain accurate statistics of the numbers of refugees from Germany involved; but it continues:—

"More than 1,000, including many priests and university professors, had taken refuge in Austria; there is reported to be approximately the same number in Holland; a large number in France; several hundreds in Switzerland, the United States and the United Kingdom. The number of German Catholic refugees in Poland and Czechoslovakia is certainly considerable"

The need for action such as this is an amazing reflection on the "Heil Hitler" declaration of the Austrian bishops who urged all Austrian Catholics to vote "Ja!" in the plebiscite. The launching of this appeal gives enormous backing to the now famous broadcast from the Vatican station which repudiated the declaration of the Austrian bishops.

The broadcaster was a German Jesuit who said "all honest men will look on this attachment of the pastors to the temporary power as a lack of dignity and of loyalty."

It is of special significance that the supreme council of the Jesuits of the world was in session in Rome when this broadcast address was given, and is still in session.

The establishment of the refugees' fund, on the initiative of the English Cardinal, to succour the Catholic victims of Hitler, is a striking commentary on the attitude of the Catholic Press of Great Britain which has gone "all-out" for a Franco victory in Spain

IN MANDAPESHWAR CAVES

(Continued From Page 7.)

ment for the orphans who fall into their hands. Behind the orphanage is an old watch tower from the top of which, we see the river creeks and green forests all around. On the horizon rise the summits of the Tulsi and Kanheri hills and the Gorai creek. The view as a whole is very picturesque. Our stay on the hill was made very comfortable by Fre. Nicholas who tried his best to make us feel at home.

After lunch, we went to see the memorial stones in a mango-grove about half a mile away. There are six of these Palias of different sizes, which were erected to commemorate certain events and to eulogise the heroes who lost their lives defending the people. These Palias are to be found in many places in Southern India and Kathiawar, though not in the Konkan. These stone slabs are divided, into panels, each one of which depicts a particular scene in the life of the hero. In the uppermost panel the hero is almost always shown to be in heaven.

On the top of the slabs is found a funeral urn i.e. a Kumbh or pot with a cocoanut on it and the cloth and mango leaves around. In some of the panels, we find scenes of land fights and sea battles which must have been fought on the nearby coast. The stone are not well preserved One of them has fallen down and the carvings are shut off from our view. It would be better if these valuable archaeological antiquities were removed to some museum for preservation and better care.

After enjoying the hospitality of Fre. Nicholas, the members of the party returned to the Borivli Station, their thirst for archaeological field work well satisfied, and their quest for historical investigations fulfilled, thinking of the glorious deeds of the heroes of old and the achievements of the enterprising sculptors who undertook the construction of the caves.

Enchanting Mysore

(Continued From Page 9)

sures 250 feet by 150 and 145 feet high from the ground level to the topmost point of the main dome. The general appearance and outline of the palace are Indo-Saracenic, while the details of the decoration of the panels, friezes, niches etc., are of the Hoysala school of architecture. The central dome is the dominating feature, while the rest of the building is subordinate to it. From the basement to the base of the main dome this surface is adorned with rich sculptures of the highest class of Indian art. It is the combination of this fine sculptured style with the lofty grandeur and magnificent proportions of Saracenic art that gives to this structure a very pleasing appearance and produces striking effects of light and shade.

Seringapatam

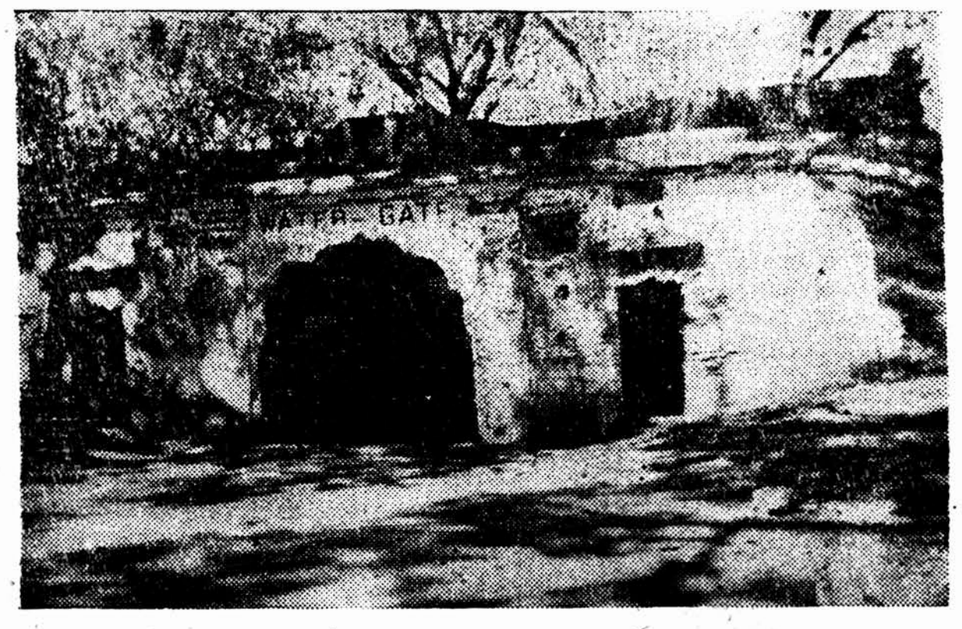
The picturesque island of Seringapatam, which is nearly ten miles north-east of Mysore city, is well worth a visit. The island is three miles in length from west to east and one mile in breadth and under the Vijayanagar kings it was the seat of a Viceroy. Seringaptam is a place of unique historical as well as religious interest. The port of Seringapatam possesses a charming appearance and within the walls surrounded by a high enclosure are the remains of the Mussalman palace and Dr. Buchanan in 1800 gave the following description of it: "The palace of the Sultan at Seringapatam is a very large building, surrounded by a massive and lofty wall of stone and mud and outwardly is of a very mean appearance. There were in it, however, some handsome apartments.....and an entire want of ventilation. The private apartments of Tippoo Sultan formed a square on one side of which were the rooms that he himself used. The other three sides were occupied by ware-houses in which he had deposited a vast quantity of goods for he acted not only as a prince, but also as a merchant.....From the principal front of the palace which served as a revenue office and as a place where the Sultan occasionally showed himself to the populace, the chief entry into the private square was through a strong narrow passage wherein were chained 4 tigers which, although somewhat tame, would in case of any disturbance become very unruly.....Very few persons except Mir Sadak were ever admitted. Immediately behind was the bed-chamber which communicated with the hall by a door and two windows and was shut up on every other side. The door was strongly secured on the inside and a close iron grating defended the windows. The Sultan lest anyone should fire on him while in bed, slept in a hammock which was suspended from the roof by chain in such a situation to be invisible through the windows. In this hammock were found a sword and a pair of loaded pistols. The only other passage from the private square was into the zenana."

"Darya Daulat"

Outside the fort on the east is the Darya Daulat or 'Garden of the Wealth of the Sea' which was built by Tippoo Sultan in the year 1784 just to commemorate his and his father's escape. During the summer Tipoo Sultan used to spend his time in the palace whose graceful proportions and the arabesque work in rich colour with which it is covered, render it very attractive. Among other buildings prominent mention should be made of the temple of Sri Ranganathaswamy, which is considered as one of the principal Sri Vaishnavaite shrines in the Madras Presidency. Especially on festival occasions it draws a large number of pilgrims from various places. An eminent writer aptly said of Seringapatam thus:—"This is an island steeped in history and drenched in memories bitter, pathetic, terrible; in records of brave deeds and mean deeds: of diabolical cruelty, high courage and on both sides of loyalty to the death."

Sravana Belgola

Sravana Belgola, a small village in the Mysore State, is an important Jain centre. Situated between the picturesque hills called Vindhyagiri and Indragiri, this village can boast of having the colossal statue of Sri Comateshwara, which is considered as the biggest statue in Asia This statue, which is nearly 60 feet high, is wonderful in execution, profoundly expressive in quality and remains unsurpassed in its dimensional extravagance. It was consecrated about 983 A.D. by Chamundaraya, the Minister and General of the Ganga King, Rachamalla and is an object of wonder and admiration no less than of veneration. It is in human form, nude with no support above the thighs. Its face is a remarkable one with a serene expression. The figure is treated conventionally, the shoulders being very broad, the arms hanging straight down the sides with the thumbs turned outwards. Fergusson says: "Nothing grandeur or more imposing exists anywhere out of Egypt and even there no known statue surpasses it in height. Again, he says: "The figure of Gomateshwara is the creation of almost a divine skill. This figure is endowed with the flame of living life as it were, in spite of its exaggerated dimension and this releases it from the stony bondage of the massive rock out of which it is carved".



Water Gate, Seringapatam, where Tippoo Sultan was killed in the Fourth Mysore War.

Krishnarajasagara Dam

One of the most pleasing sights in the State is the Krishnarajasagara Dam which is the largest of the kind in India and is so far surpassed only by the well-known Egyptian Dam at Assuan. The lake formed by converting part of the Cauvery valley and bed is one of the largest artificial lakes in the world. The Dam is 130 feet in height above the river-bed and the total length of the Dam, including the waste weir, is 8,600 feet and it has brought under submersion an extent of over 49.5 square miles.

Terrace Gardens

Besides the Krishnarajasagara Dam, the Terrace Gardens at Krishnasagara attracts a large number of visitors all the year round. It can be rightly said that the Terrace Gardens constitute one of the beauty spots in the Mysore State and serve as a popular resort. Situated below the Dam built across the river Cauvery, the Terrace Gardens extended over an area of nearly 20 acres. These gardens, as their name implies, consist of three well laid terraces, one above the other, each 475 feet wide. Situated at the head of these gardens is a charming pavilion from which a bird's-eye view of the gardens can be had. From the pavilion a sheet of water 10 feet wide drops and flows through a central channel by means of a number of cascades, finally dropping into the main river. Very close to the Terrace Gardens is an orange grove which contains nearly three hundred trees in various varieties. "At night a string of electric lights adorn the full length of the Dam and mildly illuminate the flowery landscape below. The Cauvery niche is decorated with a string of small lights. These, with the coloured illumination of the fountains, presents an appearance which is marvellous and enchanting to a degree."

Nandi Hill

Visitors to Mysore never go away without seeing Nandi Hill, the summer resort of the Mysore Government. Away from the noise and bustle of the town life the visitor feels that here there is peace. The variety of the scenery of the landscape here is kaleidoscopic. Bracing climate, good means of communication, cheap living and facilities for outdoor and indoor games are responsible for attracting people in large numbers especially during the summer season. This hill-station, which is about 30 miles from Bangalore, is 4850 feet above sea-level. The hill commands an extensive view of the country with large jungles and a great system of tanks. The extreme fortifications whose ruins now surround the summit were erected by Hyder Ali and his son, Tippoo. There is tank of spring water called Amritasarovar or Lake of Nectar at the top of the hill. It is said that the water in this tank contains health-giving properties. The fortress was one of the strongholds of Tippoo Sultan in those days.

Gems Of Architecture

Of the numerous temples well-known for scultpural works prominent mention should be made of the Chinnakesava Temple at Belur, the Hoysaleshwara Temple at Halebid and the Kesava Temple at Somnathpur. In point of architectural beauty there are very few temples in India which can favourably be compared with the above ones. The Chinnakesava Temple, which is 180 feet long and 140 feet wide, is surrounded by some small shrines enclosed in a courtyard measuring 450 feet by 350 feet. The image of Chinnakesava is over seven feet high and is dressed partly as male and partly as female, being carved in black stone. On the capitals of the four central pillars are elaborately carved female figures and the richness and variety of pattern displayed in the windows of the porch are astonishing. The main attraction in this temple is the famous revolving pillar known as Narasimha pillar which is richly carved with minute figures and as rightly pointed out by a leading historian, "if these minutely carved figures were gifted with the powers of speech, what strange conversations would they not make and what wonderful stories like those of the Arabian Nights would they not tell to any visitor of all that they have witnessed during the last eight hundred and eighteen years."

Halebid

Halebid is a small village in the Hassan District and the one

(Continued On Page 55)

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ENCHANTING MYSORE

(Continued From Page 54)

centre of attraction there is the Hoysaleshwara temple which, like all typical Hoysala fanes is star-shaped in appearance. On the outer walls of this temple every inch is covered with sculptures of gods, animals and other ornamental designs. The sculptural work is of a very high order and possesses beauty of ideas and art. The Kesave Temple at Somnathpur built by the famous sculptor, Jegannachari, is a veritable gem of architecture and the elegance of outline and elaboration of details that characterise this shrine cannot be adequately described in cold print. This temple is a marvel of perfection in symmetry, harmony and beauty of expression in art.

Sivasamudram

Sivasamudram, an island which lies between two branches of the Cauvery is famous for its waterfalls which supply cheap electricity to the State of Mysore. According to tradition, Sivasamudram was in ancient times a most holy place and was the favourite residence of some sages during the second or the silver age of the world. It is also said that Rama, the hero of the Ramayana, visited this beautiful island when he was on his way to Lanka in search of his wife. This island is about three miles long and three-quarters of a mile broad.

Bangalore

Bangalore which is the seat of Government for the state of Mysore is of considerable antiquity. It is a delightful place for a holiday. Bangalore is rich in historical and archeological remains and presents very attractive scenes. The pride of Bangalore is the Lal Bagh, situated about a mile to the east of the fort. It is maintained at a great cost for the use of the public. The palace of His Highness the Maharajah which is situated on the northern outskirts of the city, is designed after the Windsor Castle and covers an area of nearly 50,000 square feet. Other places of interest in Bangalore are the public offices where many of the principal offices of the state are located. Bugle rock, the Public Library, Cubbon Park and the Museum.

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The hangman tightened the knot and asked the condemned golfer:

Hangman—"Well, do you have anything to say before I hang you?"

Condemned Golfer—"Mind if I take a couple of practice swings?"

* * *

The meek little man came up to the policeman on the street corner. "Excuse me, constable," he said. "but I've been waiting here for my wife for over half an hour. Would you be kind enough to order me to move on?"

* * *

"What's that piece of string tied round your finger for, Bill?"

"That's a knot. Forget-me-not is a flower. With flour you make bread. and with bread you have cheese. This is to remind me to buy some pickled onions"

* * *

The Major: "You know, I haven't seen your husband since he returned to civil life."

The Ex-captain's Wife: "You mean since he was released from the army don't you? He never was very civil."

* * *

A little girl, found weeping in the street, confided to a sympathetic citizen that she had lost a penny. Search for the missing treasure proving useless the Good Samaritan produced another penny.

"Oh!" breathed the child in shocked accents. "And did you have it all the time?"

* * *

"What are ethics, pop? asked the eager young off-spring.

"Well, Benny, I'll tell you. Suppose a customer comes into my shop and buys a necktie that costs a dollar. He gives me a two-dollar bill, and walks out without the change.

"Now, here's where the ethics come in. Should I keep the extra dollar myself, or tell my partner about it?"

* * *

Ole, the night porter, was testifying before the jury, after the big bank robbery.

"You say," thundered the attorney, "that at midnight you were cleaning out the office, and eight masked men brushed past you and went on into the vault room with revolvers drawn?"

"Yah," said Ole.

"And a moment later a terrific explosion blew the vault door off and the same men went out past you carrying currency and bonds?"

"Yah," said Ole.

"Well, what did you do then?"

"Aye put down my mop."

"Yes, but then what did you do?

"Vell, aye say to myself. 'D'is-bane hell of a way to run a bank."

* * *

Smith was returning home one night when cries for help attracted his attention. A big man was beating a much smaller individual

"Leave him alone!" shouted Smith, and then knocked out the big man with a well-timed uppercut.

"Thanks," said the little man, after he had pulled himself together. "Now, look here, you share this tenbob note I sneaked from his pocket."

* * *

The plumber was a mild sort of man, but he could not get away from the fact that his assistant was terribly lazy.

For a long time he said nothing, but at last he could contain his exasperation no longer.

"Bill, you get on my nerves standing there with both hands in your pockets! For Heaven's sake, take one of them out!"

Having fallen on bad times, a miner had to take a job as an assistant waiter in a small restaurant in Glasgow.

A snobbish young man came in one day and ordered a steak. Later he called the waiter and complained about it. "It's not nearly tender enough," he said.

"What do ye expect it to do?" asked the miner-waiter. "Jump up and kiss you?"

* * *

A prisoner was being tried for larceny at Limerick Assizes. The case was a strong one, and the judge showed by his summing-up that he believed in the prisoner's guilt, but the jury gave the man the benefit of the doubt and acquitted him.

Whereupon the judge said: "Prisoner at the bar, it would be a straining of language to describe your past career as creditable, but this most intelligent jury has been pleased to acquit you of the last crime laid to your charge, and you now leave this court without any additional stain on your character."

The village fire brigade stood by, watching the top storey of a building blazing merrily. When questioned by an onlooker about their inactivity, the captain replied, blandly:—

"Our hoses ain't any too powerful, mister. We'll 'ave a better chance when the fire gets to the second floor!"

* * *

Old Lady: "I shouldn't cry like that my boy."

Small Boy: "Cry as you jolly well please; this is my way."

* * *

Dinner: "Waiter, this coffee tastes like vinegar."

Waiter (under notice): "Vinegar, sir? Then they must have given you tea. Our coffee tastes like petrol"

* * *

A small girl was entertaining her mother's visitors. "How is your little girl?" she asked.

"I am sorry to say, my dear, that I haven't a little girl"

"How is your little boy, then?"

"I haven't a little boy either."

"Then what are yours?"

"Well, Mose," said the contractor to one of his men, "how goes it—"

"Fair to middlin' sah," Mose answered as he continued to minister to his mule.

"Me an' dis yere mule," he went on, suddenly, "has worked foh you all 16 yeahs."

"Well, well," said the contractor, and I suppose you are both pretty highly valued, Mose, eh?"

"H'm" said Moses. "The both of us was took sick last week and they got a doctah for the mule, but they just docked mah pay."

* * *

Wife—"It won't do you any good to worry about the bills, dear."

Husband—"I know, but I think it's the least I can do."

* * *

Professor's Wife: "Did you know, dear, that it is 10 years ago to-day since we became engaged?"

Professor (preoccupied): "Oh, my dear, it is high time we were getting married!"

Our Humorist At Large

"Could you write down what you want? I am a bit deaf".

"They seem to get on very very well."

"Yes, she goes her way, and he goes hers!"

"Darling, work at the office was a great pleasure to-day."

Head Clerk: "How is your cash"?

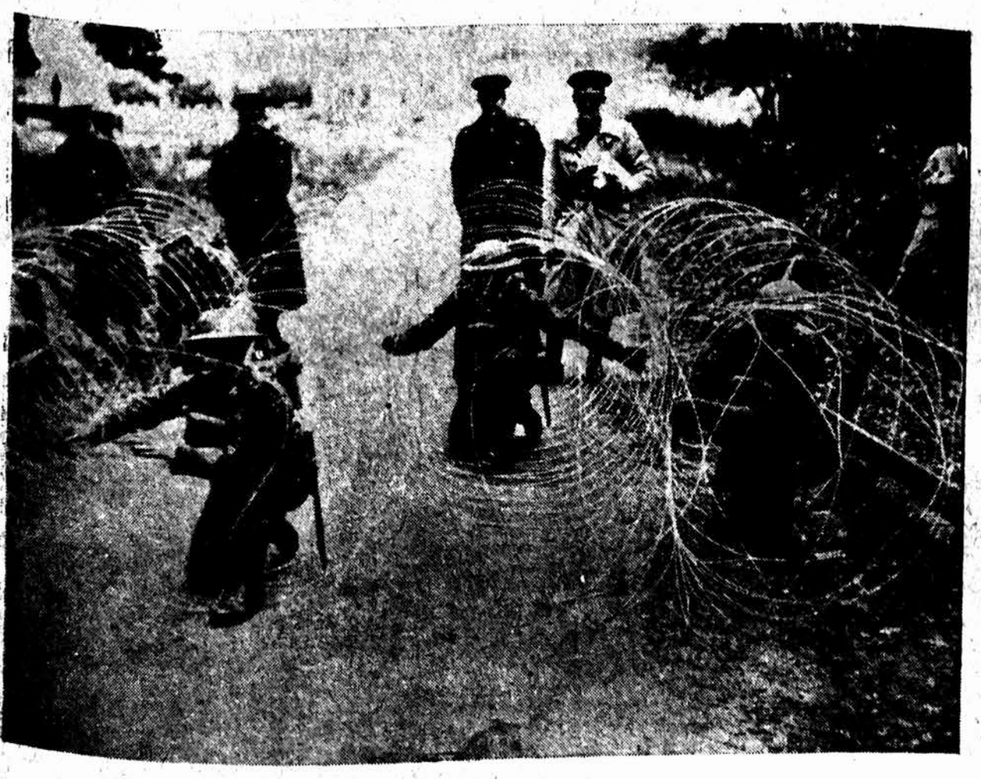
Cashier: "I don't know—I'm just waiting for a ring from the course."

"Don't be frightened—he won't bite."

"Are you the head of this hair restorer factory?"

"No, there he goes."

Tornado Sweeps Illinois: An Aeroplane view of South Pekin, where eight persons were killed, scores were injured and all but two buildings in the town wrecked, by a Tornado which swept this little Illinois community.



A war office demonstration of modern infantry equipment and its practical handling given by men of the 1st. Batt. South Staffordshire Regt. at Aldershot.

The wreckage of the ten-ton substratosphere plane after it crashed to earth near Brussels on April 1, on its maiden flight. Professor Auguste Piccard is shown in centre foreground (facing camera), after viewing the wreck.

A spectacular photo made from a plane flying at an altitude of 6,500 feet showing smoke rising to 6,000 feet and flames to 1,500 feet, the results of a direct hit recently by a Jap Bomb on A Chinese Fuel Depot at Hanchung, 125 miles southwest of Sian in Shensi province.

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REGD. NO. B 1065

May 22, 1938

LUCKY NUMBER

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

CHAIRWOMAN:—"FRIENDS, it was put to vote and you have carried unanimously (Cheers) that it is very impolite to scratch heads in public (Cheers) on account of tons of LICE. The best method to scare them away is by using NISSEX manufactured by the makers of Transpulmin and can be had from all Chemists" (Loud Cheers)

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GA NDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.